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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 48. BOMBAY: FRIDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

RAILWAYS REGISTER RECORD REVENUE FALL

"RUSSIA VERSUS THE REST" AT GENEVA

Litvinoff On Incongruity Of League Sorrowing Over Bloodshed In Far East When Ship-Loads Of Munitions Are Under Way

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Geneva.—The Disarmament Conference was again faced with a clash of "Russia versus the Rest" when general unanimity was reached to adopt the Preparatory Commission's report as the basis of discussion.

Comrade Litvinoff complained of the inadequacy of the report and secured the postponement of the vote in order to submit a resolution in favour of general and complete disarmament.

M. Litvinoff dilated on the incongruity of the League appealing to China and Japan to cease operations and the Disarmament Conference sorrowing over bloodshed in the Far East while ship-loads of munitions were streaming thither with the consent of the Governments concerned.

Only Russia and Turkey supported M. Litvinoff's proposals which were therefore defeated.—Reuter.

Japanese Set Fire To A Village

NERVOUSNESS IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

Railway Station Near French Concession Bombed By Air

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Shanghai.—According to Japanese reports the Chinese line has been broken at Miaohongchen two miles north-west of Kiangwan and the Chinese are retreating rapidly as a result of a furious battle which broke out on the Kiangwan Front this morning.

The Japanese aerial and artillery bombardment set fire to Miaohongchen village which forced the Chinese to retreat. The Japanese infantry immediately followed up and advanced two-thirds of a mile at noon while the artillery was bombarding and aeroplanes machine-gunning the retreating Chinese.

The Chinese are holding firm and resisting all attacks on Kiangwan but if the retreat from Miaohongchen continues Kiangwan will be out-flanked and will be most difficult to hold.

There is nervousness in the International Settlement and the French Concession as a result of the Japanese air attack on Lunghua Station.

It is expected that they will attack the arsenal close by in which there is enough explosive to smash every window in the Settlement and the French Concession and seriously damage older buildings.

TWO HOURS' FIERCE FIGHTING.

Shanghai.—In a desperate attempt to break the Chinese defence at Kiangwan, Japanese launched an attack at 8 a.m. supported by all available man-power, guns, planes and tanks; but two hours of the most fierce fighting secured the attackers no advantage. They are facing a heavy concentration of Chinese troops who were, earlier, supposed to be purposing an attempt to break the enemy line before the arrival of Japanese reinforcements.

"CHRISTIAN GENERAL" TO THE RESCUE.

The Chinese have been freshly inspired by the report that the "Christian General" Feng Yuhsiang, the most popular military commander in China, is shortly leaving to assist on the Shanghai front. They have also been heartened by the news that the Chinese Commanders Tsai Tingkai has received a telegram from one of the leading Commanders in Kwangsi Province offering to send two divisions to counter-balance the anticipated Japanese reinforcing, and Canton military leaders have decided to remit to Tsai Tingkai £13,000 monthly.—Reuter.

CHINESE GENERAL ASSASSINATED?

Sequel To Apology To Japanese General ?

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Nanking—A report from Harbin received by the Foreign Office states that General Machanshan famous for resisting Japanese forces on the Nonni River has been assassinated, it is believed, by a Chauvinist disgusted with General Machanshan's recent actions in apologising to the Japanese General who had defeated him and participating in the Conference of Manchurian leaders at Mukden before the declaration of Manchurian independence.—Reuter.

REPLY TO LEAGUE COUNCIL'S NOTE

"Japan Does Not Desire War"

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Geneva—The Japanese reply to the note of the Council of Twelve of the League, handed to the President of Council, declares that it rests with the Chinese leaders to end the armed conflicts which Japan would never have begun, and intensely deplores. It complains that the Council's note has been addressed to Japan alone, and does not contain any positive constructive suggestion, such as the establish-

(Continued on Page 5).

GANDHIJI KEEPING FIT

("Chronicle" Special.)

Yeshwant Prakash Desai, an old friend of Gandhiji, interviewed the latter this week in Yeroda jail. He reports that Mahatmaji is keeping fit and looks cheerful.

S. African Indian Delegation Arrives In Bombay To-morrow

("Chronicle" Special.)

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri and Sir Fazli Hussain, the members of the Indian Delegation to South Africa will arrive in Bombay to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 a.m. by S. S. "Karagola".

The Imperial Citizenship Association will accord a public reception to the delegation at the Mole Station. Sir K. V. Reddy, retiring Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, and Mr. C. F. Andrews are also arriving on Saturday by the same boat.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Vice-President of the Imperial Citizenship, will entertain the delegation to a lunch.

GUJARAT "DICTATOR" JAILED FOR 18 MONTHS

Dr. Kumarappa Sentenced For Not Reporting To The Police

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

The tenth "Dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee was tried to-day under Sections 21 and 23 of Ordinance No. 2 on a charge of seducing Government servants, especially the police, by distributing leaflets. They were sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment each and Rs. 50 fine in default six months further imprisonment.

Dr. Kumarappa was tried for breach of "parole" and was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate recommended him to be placed in "B" class.

Sjt. Bhogilal Lala, one of the Secretaries of the Gujarat Congress Committee, was tried for breach of "parole" and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default six months further imprisonment. The Magistrate recommended him to be placed in "B" class.—A. P.

R. T. C. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference to-day accepted the claim of the "Depressed classes that any custom or usage whereby any disadvantage or disability is imposed upon or any discrimination made against any citizen in respect of employment of civil rights should be declared illegal.

Mr. Benthall raised the question of discrimination between residents in various provinces as regards Civic rights and exercise of trades or callings in provinces other than those in which they reside. After some discussion it was agreed that prohibition of such discrimination was desirable and that its details should be left to Parliamentary draftsmen.

The Committee agreed that change of faith should not of itself render any person liable to loss of any civic right or entail any penalty.

The Committee further agreed to liberty of minorities to establish any control charitable religious, social and educational institutions at their own expense with right to exercise therein their religion and freely to use their own language.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

VALIANT COUNTER-ATTACK BY CHINESE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Shanghai.—Despite the bombardment, the Chinese rallied and launched an astonishing counter-attack as the result of which they regained most of the ground previously lost. They still retain the village of Kiangwan.—Reuter.

LEAGUE DISPOSES OF RUSSIAN OBJECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Geneva.—Having disposed of the Russian objection, the General Committee of the Disarmament Conference unanimously adopted Sir John Simon's resolution that the Conference should adopt Preparatory Commission's report as the basis of deliberations.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICANS BEAT AUCKLAND.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Auckland.—The match between the South Africans and Auckland (New Zealand) ended in win for the South Africans by seven wickets. Auckland 342 and 134 (Mitchell four for 31). South Africans 374 (Mitchel 123, Allcott seven for 75).—Reuter.

No Contribution To General Revenue This Year

DEFICIT SOARS TO TEN CRORES

Reserve Fund Wiped Out

Railway estimates presented by Sir George Rainy in the Assembly and Mr. T. G. Russel in the Council of State on Thursday disclose sensational fall in receipts.

DEFICIT OVER 9 CRORES.

Final result of 1931-'32 is estimated as loss from Commercial lines of 744 lakhs which togetner with loss on strategic lines of 203 lakhs brings up total loss to 947 lakhs. This exceeds the balance of 495 lakhs in Railway reserves.

CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT STOPPED.

The usual annual contribution to general revenues of the Government of India is stopped. The balance of 4.52 lakhs is to be drawn from the depreciation fund.

The anticipated expenditure from the Depreciation Fund is 825 lakhs against payment of 1343 lakhs to the fund. Out of the balance of 518 lakhs, balance of this year's deficit of 452 lakhs is met leaving a surplus balance of only 66 lakhs.

DEFICIT AGAIN FOR NEXT YEAR.

Total receipts for the next year are anticipated to be 9870 lakhs while total charges are expected to be 9480 lakhs leaving a net loss of 560 lakhs. Adding the loss on strategic lines, the total deficit will amount to 759 lakhs which will be again met from the Depreciation Fund.

Budget At A Glance

(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES).

	Accounts 1930-31.	Budget 1931-32.	Revised 1931-32.
Total Receipts	95,30	1,01,02	86,68
Total Charges	98,36	97,84	94,12
Loss or Gain from Commercial Lines	— 306	+ 318	— 744
Net Loss on Strategic Lines	2,13	1,96	2,03
Net Results	—5,19	+1,22	—9,47

TOTAL DEFICIT FOR 1931-32 (In Lakhs). 9,47.

Deficit of 9,47 Lakhs will be met by:—
(1) By raiding Reserve Fund 4,95.
(2) Temporary Loan from Depreciation Fund 4,52.
TOTAL 9,47.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5).

MR. MULRAJ KARSONDAS' FLAT LOCKED AND SEALED

His Wife, Son And 90-Year Old Grand-Mother Ordered By Police To Quit

A flat occupied by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, on 8, Babulnath Road Bombay was sealed by the Gamdevi police on Thursday evening, in recovery of the heavy fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on two charges in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

MEMBERS OF FAMILY ASKED TO QUIT

Mrs. Mulraj, her son and the 90-year-old grandmother of Mr. Mulraj were asked by the police to quit the place immediately if they were unable to pay the fine. The protest of Mrs. Mulraj that the flat was in her name for the last 10 years and could not be legally taken possession of by the police was of no avail.

Having no other course but to walk out of the house the party shifted immediately to the residence of a near relative Mr. Mulraj Dayal at Charni Road.

FLAT SEALED AND LOCKED

When the party vacated the house the police locked and sealed it. Mrs. Mulraj, it appears, has been warned that if the fine was not deposited by 1 p.m. to-day (Friday) the furniture and other articles found on the flat would be sold by auction.

Inspector Foster and Deputy Inspector Police Station later on made a list of the furniture and locked the flat.

Earlier in the evening a police party visited the office of the Indian Globe Insurance Company at Apollo Street and made inquiries if Mr. Mulraj had anything to do with the firm. Mr. Vijaysi Govindji, the Managing Agent of the Insurance Firm, informed the Police that the Company was a limited concern.

It appears the Bombay police have been busy since the beginning of the present civil disobedience movement in recovering fines as expeditiously as possible from persons fined. They have obtained distress warrants in several cases to attach property belonging to the convicted persons.

HEAVIEST FINE SO FAR

The fine levied on Mr. Mulraj it may be mentioned, is the heaviest imposed so far in the Presidency for a political offence. The other notable case being that of Mrs. Urmila Mehta who was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000 by the Bandra Magistrate. It is the first case in the city when a house has been sealed by the police for the recovery of fine.

(EARLIER NEWS SEE PAGE 8.)

MORE SUPPORT FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Hindu Mahasabha And "Depressed" Classes Enter Into A Pact At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25

A pact has been arrived at between the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and the All-India Depressed Classes Association by which they agree to joint electorate with reservation of seats for depressed classes on basis of proportion of population.

Dr. Moonje signed the pact on behalf of the Mahasabha and Mr. M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., on behalf of the Depressed Classes Association.—A.P.

BARODA DEWAN'S GREAT SELF-DENIAL!

BARODA, Feb. 24.

Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda, has agreed voluntarily to a ten per cent. cut in his salary for three months.—A. P.

4 KILLED IN RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Loaded Lorry Collides With Passenger Train

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Sealdah (Calcutta), E. B. Railway wires under date February 25:—

At about 6/25 a. m. to-day No. 137 up passenger train while approaching Braulpore Station collided with a loaded motor lorry at the level crossing at mile 16/6 totally smashing it up and dragging it about 700 feet before the train was stopped.

Four occupants of the lorry, namely, (1) Makhan Chandra Karmakar, aged abdut 40, son of Uma Charan Karmakar, Kalipur, P. S. Baruipore, (2) Pal Singh, aged about 35, son of Jodravan Singh of Agra (driver of the motor lorry) (3) Raghu Dayal, aged about 30, son of Sukaram Dayal of Agra were killed on the spot and (4) Khagen Dass aged about 45 son of the late Kaso Nath Dass of village Baharu, P. S. Joynagar, was grievously injured and subsequently died at Baruipore Station while he was being taken to Calcutta by the same train for medical aid.

There was no injury to the passengers on the train or to railway servants.—A. P.

HARD LINES FOR K. E. M. HOSPITAL NURSES

Dean Prohibits Them From For Mixing With College Boys

DO AWAY WITH THIS "ORDINANCE" SAYS DR. DESHMUKH

Municipal Commissioner On "Motor Drives And Unsavoury Things"

The "fatwa" issued by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay, on the nursing staff of the Hospital, never to meet or talk to students or resident medical staff, without his previous sanction, was described by number of City Fathers as "an outrageous order" and a "disgusting episode" at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on Thursday evening.

IN NAME OF INTERNAL DISCIPLINE.

There was a heated discussion over the resolution moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas calling for a report of the Municipal Commissioner on the subject. While the Commissioner defended the action of the Dean in the name of "internal discipline," some members characterised the measure as grossly insulting to the Indian nurses who were sought to be treated like slaves.

AFRAID OF SCANDALS.

The Commissioner thought that if the nurses were invited by the students to go with them for drives that was bound to result in scandals which might reflect adversely on the institutions concerned.

WITHDRAW THIS "ORDINANCE."

Dr. Deshmukh gave a spirited reply that there was nothing wrong if the nurses mixed with students. If there was improper conduct the Dean was entitled to punish both the boy and the nurse, but this invidious ban only on the latter was absolutely unjustifiable. "Withdraw this Ordinance" was the demand made by the Doctor.

DOCTOR VIEGAS' RESOLUTION.

The resolution on being put to vote, however, was defeated by a majority.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether an order has been issued to the Nursing Staff of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital (a) not to talk to students, Resident Medical Staff, etc., during their off duty hours, except with the previous permission of the Dean or Matron; and (b) not to meet students or other staff outside the College or Hospital compound without a similar permission; and, if so, to state the circumstances under which such an order came to be issued.

"2. That he be also requested to report whether any nurse or nurses at the said Hospital have been dismissed and if so to state reasons for their dismissal."

Mr. Hussainbhoy Laiji in supporting the resolution asked whether an order of a such sweeping nature had ever been passed by any Hospital authorities before. What was the insinuation underlying the order? Was it intended that the nursing staff should remain inside the Hospital all the 24 hours and should not move about with their friends? If under the Service Rules the nurses were to remain in the Hospital day and night, then there would be some fairness in the order. The order was outrageous and should be withdrawn.

At this stage Mr. H. M. Chowna raised a point of order which the Mayor ruled out by remarking: "There is no point in your point of order, Mr. Chowna." (Laughter).

"BULLYING" MUST STOP.

Dr. J. N. Choksi, also supported the resolution, and said that of late the Municipal executive was bullying and terrorising its workmen and denying them the freedom of speech, movement and association.

A voice: Hear! Hear!

Dr. Choksi: "It is very well for Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a bloated capitalist to say, 'hear! hear!'"

Sir Byramjee: It was not I but Mr. Sabavala who said it.

Dr. Choksi: Another capitalist. (Laughter).

Continuing the speaker said that the nurses who were paid very low wages were discharged from service for no reason at all. Some poor girls have contracted tuberculosis by incessant work and no reasons are given and they are asked to resign. This is the state of affairs in the K. E. M. Hospital, he added. He concluded by saying that it was one of the most disgusting episode and the order must be withdrawn.

Dr. Bulsara said that the order was passed in the interests of the

(Continued on page 5.)

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A 4447

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TO LET—Commodious, airy and ventilated premises on ground floor and first and fourth floor of Ebrahim Building, 98, Medows Street, Central situation Suitable for Solicitors, Share brokers, Restaurants, or any other large business concerns Show windows all round. Apply ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & CO., Girgaum Paper Mills, opposite Opera House, (Telephone 21374)
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 25th February, 1932.
4416

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between

1. Naraindas Pohoomull
2. Lokumal Sahijram, Ishwardas Sahijram Lachmandas Sahijram
3. Pessoomull Mulchand, Chandanmal Mulchand Ramchand Mulchand
4. Rijhumal Valiram, Hiranand Valiram, Mohandas Gunamal
5. Kishinchand Lekhraj

carrying on business as BANKERS and MERCHANTS at Bombay, Hyderabad Sind, Calcutta, Karachi, and outside India on the Continents of Asia, Europe, Africa and America having Branches at the following places i.e., Egypt, China, Java and Phillipine Islands under the Style of

(1.) Pohoomull Brothers,
(2.) Hiranand Valiram,
(3.) Pessoomull Mulchand,
(4.) K. Lekhraj and (5.) Pohoomull Khiamal.

Has been DISSOLVED (as per award, dated 10th September, 1931 of Diwan Hotchand Parmanand Advani) and now

NARAINDAS POHOOMULL, LOKUMAL SAHIJRAM for self and as Guardian of his Minor Brothers and KISHINCHAND LEKHRAJ between themselves are carrying on and will carry on similar business in PARTNERSHIP in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI and other places in INDIA and CAIRO, EGYPT, BEIRA, YOKOHAMA KOBE, JAPAN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, SAIGON, INDO-CHINA, KAULALUMPUR M. S. and MANILA under the STYLE of

"POHOOMULL BROTHERS India"
and
PESSOOMULL MULCHAND, CHANDANMAL MULCHAND, RAMCHAND MULCHAND will carry on similar business in partnership at MALTA, TRIPOLI, ALGERIES, GIBRALTAR, TENERIEFE, COLON, BENGASI, BISKRA (Whole Morocco) i.e. LARACHE, TETUAN, CEUTA under the Style of

"POHOOMULL BROTHERS"
"Europe".

and in YOKOHAMA under the Style of

PESSOOMULL MULCHAND

It is further notified that all the reliefs which have been awarded regarding the payment of the moneys, etc: are fully detailed in the AWARD.

NARAINDAS POHOOMULL for self and as attorney for Lokumal Sahijram and Kishinchand Lekhraj
CHANDANMAL MULCHAND for self and as attorney for Pessoomull Mulchand Ramchand Mulchand.

Hyderabad (Sindh),
16th February, 1932.
4458

Public Notices.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1932, at 5 O'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts for the year, ended the 31st December, 1931.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th March to the 30th March, 1932, both days inclusive.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1932.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to shareholders in the near future.
4452

THE POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1932, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. T.G. Mackenzie as an additional Director
4. To elect Directors in place of Divan Bahadur K. R. Godbole and the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Mehta, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1932 to the 22nd day of March, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
THE UNITED EASTERN AGENCIES, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.
P.J. KANGA,
Secretary.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1932.

N.B.—Dividend, if sanctioned by the shareholders, will be paid on and after the 29th March, 1932, to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 13th day of March, 1932.
4461.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, AUSTRIAN SAFE, HARMONIUM, TRIGIDAIR, GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS, WEARING APPARELS, SUITE CASES, BOOKS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

On account of the concerned:—1 dozen lady's hats, 10 bundles waste silk yarn, 1 enamel bath-tub, etc.

By order of the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—Gold and silver ornaments, watches, wearing apparels, bicycle, etc.,

By order of the concerned:—Furniture such as Chesterfield suites, cupboards, Austrian Safe, one large dispensary table, crockery, suite cases, book-cases, harmonium, table fans, a big lot of engineering books, novels, wearing apparels, harnesses and saddles, etc., belonging to the late Mr. H. P. Jones and others.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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To-day, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Her First Talking Picture
GRACIE FIELDS
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A Great Stage Star in a Great Picture of Humour, Pathos and Songs.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S
Great Mystery Thriller
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PATRIC CURWEN, CAROL GOODNER
It is impossible not to be thrilled by Edgar Wallace.

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To-day, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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BERT WHEELER
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Hakone Maru	11500	.....	@ 7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	26 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	@22 Mar.
Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	13 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
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Haruna Maru	10500	16 Mar.	2 Apr.

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Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	22000	23 Mar.	29 Mar.

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Hemp Removed From Free List

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Hemp has been removed from the free list of Imports Bill. Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons to-day accepted an amendment in this regard which was carried by 317 votes to 71.—Reuter's Special.

Patna—It is reported that another attempt to wreck a train was made by an unknown person near Arrah. Investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

TREASURER GETS 7 YEARS' JAIL

Lending Business With Government Money

JUDGMENT IN BANNU TREASURY DEFALCATION CASE

PESHAWAR, Feb. 24.

Mr. Acheson, Special Magistrate of Bannu has delivered order in the Bannu Treasury Defalcation 1,42,100 is involved. He has convicted and sentenced under Sections 409 and 109, Tarachand, treasurer, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,500 fine in default imprisonment for further one year, Melaram, Assistant Cashier has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo imprisonment for further six months.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that on September 2 Mr. Khushal Singh the new cashier of the Bannu Treasury, while taking some notes out of the currency chest in the treasury double lock room, noticed five rupee notes in one bundle which had ten rupee notes at the top. On a check being made 29 such bundles were found to have been tampered with. It was found that in each case 990 notes of Rs. 10 each had been abstracted, leaving five 10 rupee notes on the top and five at the bottom of the bundle, the rest of the bundle being filled with 5 rupee notes.

Subsequent search of Tarachand's house, who had gone on leave resulted in the recovery of certain accounts and promisory notes which, it is alleged, showed a conspiracy with other treasury staff for running a regular moneylending business with Government money which used to be extracted as above at the beginning of the month and put back at the end of the month or as recovered from borrowers. The proceeds of the interest were distributed among the accomplices.

TREASURY OFFICER DISCHARGED.

Lala Yograje, treasury officer, 1925-28, was discharged, the Magistrate passing strong strictures against him for borrowing from Tarachand and against Mr. Ghulam Hassan Khan, later Treasury officer, for gross neglect of supervision.

Padamdas, Treasury peon, was discharged.—A. P.

NEW JURY UPHOLDS OLD VERDICT

2 Years' R. I. For Criminal Assault

At the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Wadia, accepting the verdict of 'guilty' returned by the Jury, convicted one Lakshman Kanoo of criminal assault on a married girl of thirteen, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It will be re-called that Mr. Justice Blackwell on January 15, ordered retrial of the accused, disagreeing with the Jury's verdict of 'guilty' by a majority of eight to one.

"GAGGED AND KIDNAPPED".

The case for the prosecution was that Parvatibai, the complainant, came to Bombay in December 1930 to live with her husband, a postman, who was residing at Mazgaon. On January 7, 1931, 20 days after her arrival in Bombay, the accused accosted her and demanded her ornaments. On her declining to part with them, the accused gagged her and carried her to his rooms. The accused kept her for five months. The accused threatened to kill her, if she raised an alarm. One day finding the accused fast asleep, she slipped out of the room. As she was a stranger to Bombay, she asked help of another woman. The husband finding his wife missing, had, in the meantime, reported the matter to the police, who succeeded after carrying on careful investigations for five months in finding the whereabouts of the missing girl and immediately arrested the accused.

The accused denied all the charges of kidnapping wrongful confinement and criminal assault, and stated that a false case was made out against him.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on a charge of criminal assault.

His Lordship, accepting the unanimous verdict of the Jury, convicted and sentenced the accused as stated above.

All Religions Equal Before Law

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference recorded to-day some interesting decisions on questions of fundamental rights.

After prolonged discussion, the Committee agreed that all citizens should have the right to possess and carry arms, subject to regulations which should not be based on any discrimination of race or creed. The right of Sikhs to carry kirpans was recognised as a religious necessity and the Committee agreed that the claims of any other community or section to the right to carry weapons should be left open for consideration.

EQUALITY OF SEXES.

Equality of rights for both sexes was accepted, the Muslim members dissenting. The Committee agreed to the proposition that all religions are equal before law. The Committee discussed at some length the Nehru Report regarding the prohibition of compulsory attendance at religious instruction of any persons attending state aided schools.

STATE APOINTMENTS.

The final conclusion, a number of members dissenting, was that this item should not be included as a fundamental right. The Committee adopted the present provision in the Government of India Act against discrimination by reason of race or religion in regard to State appointments, with the addition of a reference to public employment and offices of power or honour as set out in the Nehru Committee's recommendations. The Committee decided to include a reference to public works of utility and amenities among the rights of citizens already defined. It was generally agreed that places of worship were not places of public resort. The Committee also agreed that it was advisable to expand their previous proposal to make clear the right to form associations or unions for the improvement of labour or economic conditions, but the Committee did not accept the declaration that any agreement or measure tending to restrict or obstruct this right was illegal.—A. P.

Indian States Committee's Work At Kolhapur

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The following communique is issued:—

The Indian States Committee visited Kolhapur as guests of His Highness the Maharaja from the 19th to 22nd instant. During their stay, discussions of a full and helpful character were held with the Maharaja and Ministers and officials of the Government on subjects affecting the terms of reference of the Committee, arising out of the memoranda previously supplied to them. Among the subjects discussed were cash contribution of Kolhapur to the British Indian Exchequer, certain territories ceded to the British Government by State, the civil station internal customs currency and posts.—A. P.

Midnapore Jail Escapes In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 24.

"As three dangerous prisoners had escaped from the Midnapore Jail, such prisoners should be removed to an escape-proof place like the Andamans," Sir George Penny replying to this suggestion made by Sir Charles Oman said, that there was no reason to suppose that arrangements for the safe custody of prisoners, were generally inadequate. Enquiry was being made through the Government of India regarding circumstances of the case mentioned.—Reuter's Special.

SEALING OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Ahmednagar Market Closed

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 24.

The cloth market is kept closed by the Merchants Association for the purpose of sealing foreign cloth.

SENTENCE QUASHED

Woman Acquitted Of Murder Charge

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court acquitted one Dhondu alias Gangoo Nivritti Wategaonkar on appeal filed against the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Satara, who convicted the accused on a charge of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The case for the prosecution was that Nivritti, the husband of the accused, had died seven or eight years ago, and left her some land and deposited little money in the bank. After the death of her husband, the accused lived with her parents for some time and then, according to the prosecution, she lived with her lover, Ganpati Shinde. Consequently her husband's brothers severed their connection with the accused.

STORY OF ADOPTION.

The accused with a view to regain her position in society asked her husband's brother Ramchandra, who was a complainant in this case, and his wife to give one of their sons in adoption to her. The complainant had two sons and one daughter, so the youngest son was given in adoption to the accused.

Before adoption, the accused had passed two mortgage bonds for Rs. 2,000 to one Ganpati. Prior to the registration of the adoption deed, the accused asked the complainant to pay the debt due from her to Ganpati. As the complainant had no money, he passed four promissory notes of Rs. 2,500. After the adoption deed was registered, the accused demanded money from the complainant.

Eight days prior to the alleged offence of murder, the accused began to fondle the child by giving him toys and sweetmeats. On July 8, 1931 at 10 a.m. the accused told the wife of the complainant that the former wanted to put an ornament on the child, and therefore she was taking him to a goldsmith's shop. The wife awaited their arrival, but the accused and the boy did not return till evening.

BODY RECOVERED FROM WELL.

The relatives, who had gone in search after the boy, saw the accused alone witnessing a circus situate on the other side of the river. The accused could not give a satisfactory reply, as regards the whereabouts of the boy. Enquiries showed that the boy was dropped into a well. The corpse of the boy was taken out and identified by the witnesses. The accused was subsequently arrested.

The accused denied the charge of murder and pleaded ignorance.

The Sessions Judge found the accused 'guilty' and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Aggrieved by this decision, the accused preferred an appeal in the High Court.

Their Lordships, not believing the prosecution story, acquitted the accused.

HELD UP MESSAGE

Teacher Interned

(From Our Correspondent).

ANKOLA, Feb. 22.

The following is the week's news.

The Patel of Vasre has tendered resignation of his office.

A telegraphic message addressed to the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Free Press" on the 12th was not delivered as being objectionable. The Postmaster on being presented with another telegram later on refused it saying that he was instructed not to receive telegrams in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

ANOTHER TEACHER INTERNED.

A teacher at Hudli who had been arrested under the Ordinance was, after release, served with an Ordinance notice that he should not leave Hudli and should report himself twice to the Patel or to the Police twice a day.

A boy aged 14, of Hudli, who had been given 10 stripes was again fined Rs. 10 for cutting toddy trees.

TO RECOVER FINES.

The houses of three Civil Disobedience prisoners of Hudli were searched by a Sub-Inspector and 20 constables for moveables for the realisation of their fines. Nothing was found. Moveable property from the house of a neighbour was attached and he has applied for the restoration of that property.

At Ankalgi attachments of moveable property for realisation of fines are going on.

SWADESHI IN MYSORE.

Swadeshi propaganda is going on briskly at Bangalore and greater quantity of Khadi is being sold.

CASES WITHDRAWN.

The cases under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code against 93 volunteers who were arrested on the 10th for picketing toddy shops, were withdrawn.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by G. P. Seman (Dilruba Solo) and P. M. Mungre (Mandholin Solo).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.— Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Chysbassa" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

Under the auspices of the Grant Medical Society, a lecture will be held on "Remarks on "Failed Forceps" at the Grant Medical College, Physiological Laboratory to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to all senior medical students and medical graduates.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

GOVERNMENT BORROW TWO CRORES MORE

The following is the statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 19th February (in 1,000 rupees).

LIABILITIES.

	This Week	Comparison with last week
Public Deposits	3,66,25	+1,80,05
Other Deposits	60,71,30	+ 14,36
Loans from Govt.	3,50,00	same.
ASSETS.		
Securities	18,32,95	— 88,20
Loans	9,30,67	— 16,22
Cash Credits	24,59,93	— 71,10
Bills discounted	6,59,81	+ 60,19
Ways and Means Advances	13,00,00	+2,00,00
Cash balance	9,01,72	+ 84,98

Percentage 12.20.

Trade demand down by Rs. 27 lakhs.

BANK RATE REDUCED

The Imperial Bank rate for demand loans have been reduced from 7 to 6 per cent from to-day.

The rate was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent. on January 14 last.

First Air Mails To Arrive From Goa In Bombay To-day

The Postmaster-General, Bombay, informs us that Aviator Francisco Hygino Craveiro Lopes, Major will arrive by aeroplane in Bombay at the Juhu Aerodrome to-day (Friday) from Marmugao. He will bring with him an air mail from Goa.

Major Craveiro Lopes will fly back to Goa on the same day. It is proposed to send by his aeroplane all fully paid unregistered letters and postcards intended for Goa posted or received in the Bombay G.P.O. on Friday (To-day) after 8-30 a.m. and upto 1 p.m. No extra charge will be made for such letters and postcards which will be required to bear the ordinary rates of postage applicable to letters and postcards for Portuguese India.

Music Concert By Sawai Gandharva

Under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle there will be a concert by "Sawai Gandharva" on Saturday (to-morrow) at Laxmi Baug New Bhatwadi at 9-30 p.m.

S. AFRICAN INDIAN DELEGATION

Arriving In Bombay On Saturday

The Hon' Sir Fazle-Husain other members of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, Sir K. V. Reddi and Mr. C. F. Andrews will arrive by the S. S. "Karagola" on Saturday the 27th inst. at 8 a.m.

They will meet the members of the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association at five the same evening.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Sykes visited the Cathedral and John Conon High School for Girls on Thursday.

Mr. F. H. Brooke and Mr C W. R Hill arrived at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

Europeans' Move Against Cotton Merchants

Supply Government With List Of Those Alleged To Be Boycotting Cotton Purchases

("Chronicle" Special)

"To say that the millowners Association started the cry of "Don't extend East India Cotton Association's recognition" was a clever and deliberate attempt to set up to the millowners against the cotton merchant and the brokers", said a prominent cotton trader to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle".

"The real cause lies elsewhere" continued he. "Apart from the millowners the Shroff Association had written to the Government asking them not to extend the charter on the ground that the internal management of the Association by the present board of directors is very unsatisfactory".

Some British firms also have, it is reported, written to the Government about the conduct of the Association. According to the version current in commercial quarters two British firms, running mills in Sholapur went to market for ready cotton. The merchants showed them the variety of the samples of goods they had stocked. The European millowners ultimately selected certain varieties. The merchants quoted Rs. 30 more than the rates that were then prevailing in other markets. They made it clear that the prices of the quality selected by the British customers were going up and they would like to wait for a few days when they were expecting highest prices Rs. 35 more than present rates. They had no objection, however, to sell to the European owners immediately if they desired the immediate delivery of the quality they wanted on a margin of Rs. 30 more than the present ruling prices.

The European firms were unwilling to pay the higher prices, and thereupon sent their agent to Broach and the adjoining villages where the cultivators quoted similar prices. The European firms came to the conclusion that the merchants were quoting higher prices because they were Britishers and that the merchants were boycotting them in a clever and round about way without falling into clutches of the Ordinances.

COMPLAINT TO GOVERNMENT.

It is believed now that the above British firms have written to the Government supplying a list of names of cotton firms also complaining about these alleged novel methods of boycott.

They have stated that, if the ring trade, which is now controlled by the Cotton Brokers Association had been controlled by East India Cotton Association as had been recommended by the Wiles Committee, they would not find it difficult to obtain cotton in the market.

INDIFFERENCE RE. E. I. C. A.

The Cotton brokers are indifferent about the license granted to the East India Cotton Association. A good number of them said that the withdrawal of the recognition would not in any way affect their trade. The charter may go but they can carry on without any charter and it is their look out if the contracts are repudiated in a state of affairs without trade being regulated by a charter.

Another said, "We are now in February. Why should we worry about the charter which expires only in August. Much water will flow under the bridge by that time. Let us think of the charter in August. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

ONE YEAR'S JAIL FOR FAILING TO REPORT DAILY

Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, a Congress worker was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' further imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, on Thursday.

The accused who was detained in the Byculla Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released on February 16 and served with a notice issued by the Police Commissioner asking him not to participate in Congress activities and to report himself to the police. The accused failed to report to the police and was arrested on Thursday morning at his residence.

He was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance II for failing to comply with the terms of the Police Commissioner's order. The accused did not take part in the proceedings of the court. The Magistrate found him guilty under the section and sentenced him as above.

8 Persons Jailed For Distributing "Bulletins"

In all eight persons were tried by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday for selling "Congress Bulletins" and other unauthorised news sheets and distributing leaflets issued by the Emergency Council. The Magistrate ordered 500 copies of the Bulletins and 250 copies of the leaflets which were produced as exhibits in these cases to be confiscated.

In the first case there were three accused two of whom were boys below 12. The Magistrate ordered the police to make inquiries regarding their guardians and reserved judgment. The third man was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

Five more cases of a similar nature were decided by the Magistrate and the accused in all the cases were given the same sentence as was given in the first case.

ABHYANKER'S CAR ATTACHED

Recovering Fines In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

Barrister Abhyanker's motor car which was attached in realisation of fine will be auctioned on Saturday.

The fine of Rs. 2,530 imposed on Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Secretary, "First War Council" has been recovered.

A warrant of attachment against Dr. Barlinge could not be executed as property was the self-acquired property of his father.

"Free Citizen's" Threat To Merchants In Mulji Jetha Market

"Withdraw your hard-earned money from British-controlled Banks within two days or else be ready to meet dire consequences" was the threat given by a "Free Citizen" to the merchants of the Mulji Jetha Market. A notice to that effect written in Gujarati was posted on the gate of the Market on Thursday. The notice is generally regarded as a great hoax.

"MAHARASHTRA" EDITOR WARNED

'Unverified' News Of Alleged Police Excesses

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR Feb. 25.

It is understood that the Editor of "Maharashtra" has been warned by the District Magistrate, Nagpur against the publication of unauthorised and unverified news.

The warning has been issued in respect of reports of alleged police excesses appearing in that paper.

SCATTERED RAINFALL IN S. INDIA

Weekly Weather Report

POONA, Feb. 25.

The following is the weekly weather report for the week ending 24th February, 1932:—

The western disturbance which lay as a low pressure area over Gujarat on the 18th moved eastwards to east Central Provinces and filled up by 20th morning. It caused fairly well distributed general rain from west Central Provinces, East Central India to Orissa and southwest Bengal on the 19th in Bengal and Assam on the 20th. Local thundershowers also occurred in East Central India, Central Provinces on the 18th. In rear of this disturbance temperatures fell markedly and were below normal from east Gujarat, North Bombay Deccan to Bihar and Orissa from the 19th to 23rd. Low temperatures were also prevailing in Bengal from 20th to 23rd. A fresh western disturbance lay as a low pressure area over north Baluchistan on the 24th morning. Scattered falls of rain occurred in Madras Presidency, Mysore, Hyderabad, East Central Province and Assam on 21st, 22nd and 23rd.—A.P.

Delhi.—Approval has been accorded to the appointment of Major General G. H. Addison, British Service, as Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Q., in succession to Major-General A. G. Stevenson, British Service, who vacates appointment on the completion of his tenure of office on 8th June 1932.—A.P.

Delhi.—The Nawab of Chhatar leaves Delhi on the 28th evening by passenger train for Lucknow, where he arrives the next morning.—A.P.

T. U. CONSTITUENCY REPRESENTATION FOR CORPORATION

Pradhan's Election Challenged By Seamen's Union

The election of four members to the Municipal Corporation from the Trade Union Constituency which took place at the Municipal Office on Thursday afternoon was challenged by the Seamen's National Union of India on the ground that Mr. L. G. Pradhan, one of the candidates who polled the largest number of votes, had no connection with the Union and therefore could not contest the election.

There were in all six candidates for the four seats while the number of voters was only 60 which were distributed between four Unions who exercised the right of voting, the names of the Unions and their respective voting strength being as follows: National Seamen's Union of India (49), The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union (5), The Bombay Textile Labour Union (2), and the Dharavi Tannery Workers' Union (4).

Voting continued from 3-40 p.m. to 5-40 p.m. and as many as 52 voters out of the 60 exercised their right. One of the candidates Mr. R. R. Bakhale who represented the Textile Labour Union withdrew from the contest and only five candidates were left who polled the following number of votes. Each voter had four votes.

(1) Mr. L. G. Pradhan, (47).
(2) Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Serang (45).
(3) Rao Bahadur R. S. Asvale (40).
(4) Mr. Sayed Munawar, (40).
(5) Mr. A. B. Moraes, (36).

The first four candidates have been provisionally declared elected by the Municipal Commissioner in view of the complaint lodged by the National Seamen's Union of India against the election of Mr. Pradhan. The dispute will be settled by the Commissioner in the course of a few days.

Mr. M. I. Serang and R. S. Asvale who are again elected were sitting members of the Corporation. The other two members who represented Labour on the Corporation last time were Mr. Mohamed Umar Rajab and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. Mr. Rajab has been returned from the general constituency in the recent elections from the 'E' Ward.

Volunteer Slapped In Mangaldas Market

A clash which would have developed into grave trouble at the Mangaldas Market on Thursday morning was nipped in the bud thanks to the timely intervention of some persons who pacified the alleged assailants of a Congress volunteer and the sympathisers of the latter. It appears that a merchant doing business in the fourth lane of the market got a package of foreign cloth from another shop and cut out a piece from it for a customer.

A volunteer who was on duty noticed it and attempted to prevent the merchant from this "sinful" act. It is alleged that the merchant got wild and assaulted the volunteer. He was assisted by some of his neighbours. The incident would have developed into grave trouble but some persons intervened and pacified the parties.

Bombay Franchise Committee Completes Preliminary Survey

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee has completed the preliminary survey of the questionnaire issued by the All-India Franchise Committee. On Monday, 29th February, it will discuss the questionnaire with members of the Government before submitting its final decisions to the Central Committee.

Various memoranda on the questionnaire have been received from public associations and individuals. They are being considered by a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. N. J. Wadia, Sardar V. N. Mutalik and Mr. A. O. Koreishi with a view to placing them before the Central Committee and selecting witnesses for evidence before that Committee.

"TILAK" EDITOR ARRESTED

For Asking Foreign Cloth Stock To Be Sealed.

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 25.

R. P. Agnihotri, formerly Editor of "Tilak" who was practising Satyagrah for the last three days, with a view to induce foreign cloth dealers to seal their cloths was arrested to-day under the Molestation Ordinance.—A.P.

RS. 30 LAKHS LOAN FOR IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Bombay Council Also Sanctions Grant For Facilitating Sugar-Cane Research

The following list of questions was tabled on Thursday in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"GUJRAT PATRIKA."

1. Mr. J. S. Kadri:—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of copies of the "Gujarat Patrika" printed at the Government Press, the number of copies sold to the public and the number supplied free to Government officers:

(b) the name, qualifications and monthly pay of the editor of the "Patrika".

(c) the total monthly expenditure incurred by Government on account of the "Patrika", including the cost of paper, printing editorial staff, etc.:

(d) the total monthly income derived from the sale of the "Patrika"

LOSS OF RS. 720 PER MONTH.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas:—(a) The total number of copies printed is 7000 per week, out of which about 450 are supplied to regular subscribers and 400 to 500 are sold to the public. The rest of the copies are distributed free to the public and Government Officers.

(b) Mr. Ambalal Chunilal Parikh is the editor. He is an experienced journalist of over 12 years' standing and is paid Rs. 200 per month less 10 per cent. cut in salary.

(c) About Rs. 970

(d) About Rs' 250.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

A number of supplementary demands for grants were made in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday.

Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, (General Member) asked for a token grant of Rs. 10 under the head of Bombay Development Scheme, for providing a thicker apron of big boulders for the rubble mound of the new sea wall at Marine Lines, Back Bay, Bombay, at a point where the wave action is very intense. He accordingly proposed to provide an estimated cost of Rs. 35,900 for a thicker apron of big boulders and to watch the results before arriving at a decision as to whether the apron of large boulders should be extended further. In view of the urgency of the work, an estimate of Rs. 34,91? was administratively approved by the Government and technically sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle. As the expenditure on work was of the nature of new service, sanction of the Legislative Council was requested.

The demand was granted.

REMUNERATION TO TURF CLUB SECRETARY.

Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson (Revenue Member) demanded Rs. 10,800 for the remuneration to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, for collecting revenue from book-makers.

The grant was sanctioned.

DEMAND FOR SUGAR CANE RESEARCH.

Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli (Minister for Agriculture) made a token demand of Rs. 10 for expenditure in connection with the Sugar Cane Research Scheme for the Bombay-Deccan.

The site chosen for the scheme is on the Nira Right Bank Canal near Lonand Railway Station. The area selected has an area of 100 acres.

It is proposed to set up a temporary organisation consisting of three sections, each in charge of an officer. The agricultural officer will, in addition be responsible for the whole scheme.

The demand was granted.

LOAN TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Hon'ble Sir Govindrao Pradhan, then made a demand of Rs. 30,02,000 for a Loan to Improvement Trust.

The Bombay Improvement Trust has reached a period in its programme of development when owing to the large expenditure in acquisition and development of properties, it is bound to have a series of deficit years, pending full disposal of these properties and the estimated return on the capital expenditure. This position is one which was always anticipated in the sanctioned programme of the Trust and has hitherto been met by floating temporary loans. The situation has however been aggravated in the current year by the general financial distress. Government have therefore decided to sanction a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs in the current year. It will mostly be financed from anticipated savings in loan funds. Savings to the extent of Rs. 4,98,000 are available in the current year's grant of Rs. 27,24000 under "Loans and Advances by Provincial Government." The sanction of the Legislative Council was now requested to an additional grant of Rs. 30,02000 to meet the excess.

The demand was granted.

FINANCE BILL FIRST READING

The Division List

AYES.

The following is the Division list on the motion of the Finance Member for the first reading of the Finance Bill No. 1 of 1932.—

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, Mr. A.B. Achrekar Khan Bahadur Allabaksh, Rao Bahadur S.N. Angadi, Rao Bahadur R.S. Asavle, Mr. A.K.J. Bangi Mr. R.D. Bell, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Khan Bahadur S.M.K Bijrani, Rao Bahadur S.K. Bole Mr. P.L. Bowers, Mr. J.P. Brander, Mr. A. Greville Bullocke, Mr. H.B. Clayton, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Mr. G. Davis, Rao Saheb B.G. Desai, Dr. J. Alban D'Souza, Mr. C.J. Freke, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah, Mr. R. R. Haddow, Mr. W.F. Hudson, Mr. J. Humphrey, Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed Khan, Mr. H.I. Jitekar, Major W.E. Jones, Mr. J.S. Kadri, Mr. G.M. Kalbhor, Dewan Bahadur S.T. Kambli, Khan Bahadur M.A. Khurro, Mr. C. M. Lane, Mr. A.W.W. Mackie, Mr. G.E. Matcheswalla, Mr. G.W. McElhinny, Mr. S. Maherbaksh, Mr. H.C.B. Mitchell, the Rev. R.S. Modak, Sardar Davar T. K. Modi, Mr. J. Monteath, Mr. A.C. Owen, Khan Bahadur A.E. Patel, Rao Bahadur D.R. Patil, Mr. V.N. Patil, Mr. E. W. Perry, Mr. J.B. Petit, Sir Govind Rao Pradhan, Mr. S.H. Prater, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mr. A.K. Resaldar, Mr. F.O.J. Roose, Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Mr. S.J. Zunzarrao, Dr. P.G. Solanki, Sir Reginald Spence, Mr. A.B. Spencer, Mr. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah, Mr. Syed Munawar, Mir Bandeh Ali Khan Talpur, Thakor Saheb of Kerwada, Mr. G.A. Thomas, Mr. C.W.A. Turner, Mr. P.N. Vakil, Sir Rustom Vakil, Mr. B.P. Wadke, Mr. G. Wiles and Mr. G.L. Winterbotham.

NOES.

Rao Bahadur G.K. Chitale, Dr. I.A. Collaco, Mr. H.R. Desai, Mr. Dhalumal Lilaram, Dr. M.K. Dixit, Mr. G.S. Gangoli, Dr. M.D. Gilder, Mr. L.R. Gokhale, Mr. Gover Kora, Mr. V.N. Jog, Rao Bahadur K.R. Kale, Mr. B.S. Kamat, Mr. V.M. Karbhari, Rao Saheb P.D. Kulkarni, Mr. M.H. Mehta, Mr. J. G. More, Rao Bahadur B.R. Naik, Mr. N.E. Navle, Rao Bahadur L.V. Parulekar, Mr. C.N. Patel, Mr. N. N. Patel, Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, Mr. A. N. Surve, Mr. V.A. Surve, Mr. S.S. Tolani and Dr. V.G. Vaishampayan.

RS. 800 ENOUGH FOR PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

Mr. Ibrahim Algosaibi, Agent to King Ibn Saud of Hedjaz has received the following cable from Mecca which further contradicts the rumours current in India that this year pilgrims to Hedjaz would have to incur heavy expenditure.

"Eight hundred rupees would be quite sufficient for a pilgrim coming to Hedjaz. The sum includes Rs. 160 passage money and charges for quarantine; Rs. 160 for other expenses and fare for motor busses to Medina and back. Pilgrims going to Medina on camels will save Rs. 120 and total expenditure for them will not exceed Rs. 680. It would be clear that that the belief held in India that it would cost much more than usual is not correct. Our present estimate is 22 guineas per head even counting two guineas extra, the expenses would not go beyond 24 guineas. At the rate of Rs. 20 per guinea it would be Rs. 480. Pilgrims not intending to go to Medina can cover the journey in Rs. 500 if they travel by a motor and Rs. 380 if they go by camels."

DEMAND OF SECURITY FROM PRATAP PRESS

CAWNPORE, Feb. 25.

The keeper and publisher of the Pratap Press has been required to furnish a surety of Rs. 2,600 and also prohibiting him from publishing or printing any news till the surety has been deposited.

Threatening letters are being received by employees of the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory warning them not to help Government.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST KANDALKAR'S CONVICTION

Leaders' Plea For Strengthening Of Union

Three largely attended meetings of Bombay workers were held on Monday and Tuesday last in the Labour Area, to protest against the conviction of Mr. G. L. Kandalker, the President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, who was imprisoned for 9 months under 124-A, I. P. C.

On Monday evening a mammoth meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Majid at D'Lisle Road when Mr. Joshi, Nerker, Dr. Gavande, Karnik, Tavde and others spoke. The speakers exhorted the workers to strengthen their Union and make it a powerful organisation.

The meeting unanimously passed resolutions protesting against Mr. Kandalkar's conviction and Mr. Ruiker's arrest.

TWO MORE MEETINGS.

Another meeting was held at Fergusson Road under the presidency of Mr. R. B. Nerker on Tuesday evening when Messrs. Kankule, Patil and others spoke. On the same day there was another meeting at Nagu Sayaji Wadi. Mr. Abdul Majid presided. Several speakers including Mr. Karnik, Joshi Zulmiram Chowdhari, Phatak, Sharma and others spoke on the necessity of strengthening their Union. Resolutions protesting against the conviction of Mr. Kandalkar were passed.

ACTRESS SUED.

Film Distributors Get Restraint Order

Mr. Justice Blackwell heard on Thursday the notice of motion taken out by the Reliance Film Distributors, plaintiffs in the suit pending against Fatma Begum, a film actress, who was carrying on business under the name of Victoria Film Company.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji for the defendant.

The plaintiffs asked for an appointment of a receiver for the three films, entitled 'Shakuntala', 'Goddess of Luck' and 'Romeo and Juliet,' which were then in the possession of A. Hussein, with powers to exhibit and sell them. They further prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendant, her servants and agents from in any way dealing with the films pending disposal of the suit.

The hearing will be resumed to-day (Friday).

Anand Lady Worker Arrested

(From a Correspondent).

NADIAD, Feb. 23.

A lady who was under secretary of the late Kaira District Congress Committee and an ardent worker of the District has been arrested to-day at Anand Station.

PATHE CINEMA

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

UNA MERKEL
JOHN HOLLAND
and
NANCE O'NEIL
in
THE EYES OF THE WORLD

An intense Drama of Modern Loves.
A United Artists Picture.

TO-MORROW
JOHN BOLES
Sings Again
The Screen's most popular star is here
with
EVELYN LAYE
They Sing! They Love! They Win!
United Artists Super Comedy
Supplied by:—
LEON ERROL
Assisted by:—
LILYAN TASHMAN
DON'T MISS
THIS GRAND SHOW
JOHN BOLES
AT His Best
Book now at S. Rose & Co. or at
PATHE CINEMA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1932.

MICAWBERS AND TAPLEYS

We cannot withhold our admiration from the various representatives of Government in this country who contrive amidst the most depressing circumstances to preserve their optimism. From the Viceroy downwards they refuse to be dismayed either by the gloomiest prognostications or the most complete fulfilment of those prognostications. Lord Willingdon, meeting the Assembly at a juncture when the present and the future have never been darker, announces with confidence that the economic position of the country is "sound and healthy". Sir Frederick Sykes visualises on the horizon signs of the dawn of returning prosperity which are invisible to people gifted only with normal sight, and adds the equally mystifying assurance that India is in a singularly favourable position to take advantage of the occasion when it arrives. Now we have Sir George Rainy presenting a Railway Budget, which is a tale of financial woe of the most awful character that anyone could conceive, with the expression of his confidence that "when better times do return the Railways will be the first to feel the effect." Mr. Micawber in his most buoyant mood of unreasonable optimism could not have conjured up from his punch-bowl rosier expectations of the future all based on nothing but the pathetic hope that something will one day turn up to avert irretrievable disaster.

OUR AGILE FINANCIERS.

Governments are apt to be lulled into a sense of security by the delusion that disaster is never irretrievable; so they go on from year to year manipulating their accounts, borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, taking back from Paul to pay Peter, swallowing their reserves and postponing the day of final reckoning in the assured hope that when the next year comes they will once more find a way out of apparently insuperable difficulties. We confess Sir George Rainy and his advisers have manipulated their accounts with both ability and agility and emerged from an impasse with a budget which may enable them to struggle through another twelve-months. But if their incorrigible optimism is again falsified at the increasing rate that has distinguished the disappointment of all their expectations during the past few years, we wonder how they will get over the next hurdle.

A DANGEROUS POLICY.

Last year in spite of the protests in the Assembly that the Railway Board was continuing a dangerous policy of exaggerating revenue receipts and underestimating expenses, the budget for the year was based on receipts of 101 crores against expenditure of 97.8 crores, which would have left a gain of 3.18 crores from commercial lines. Allowing for a loss of 1.96 crores on strategic lines this would have left a surplus of 1.22 crores. This surplus, as the critics anticipated, has not been realised and instead we are presented with a loss of 7-1/2 crores on commercial lines, receipts of which are now estimated at 85-1/2 crores or 8 crores lower than last year. And this despite the fact that working expenses are six crores less than the actual expenditure of the previous year. The loss on strategic lines, which really belongs to military expenditure and ought to be so debited, is 2.03 crores and the total loss is thus brought up to 9.47 crores.

A BRILLIANT FEAT.

This exceeds the free balance of the reserve fund—now wiped out—by 1-1/2 crores and the Government find no difficulty in providing the balance of loss by a raid on the depreciation fund in the form of a "temporary loan" to that extent and provide us with the consoling reflection that appropriation for depreciation being unusually large—over five crores—the balance in the fund at the end of the year 1931-32 will have actually risen by two-thirds of a crore to 14-1/2 crores. This brilliant feat is to be repeated in the coming year, when the total loss on commercial lines is optimistically expected to be only 5.60 crores or in a total deficit of 7.59 lakhs of which 1.99 crores is on account of strategic lines. This deficit is again to be met by a temporary loan from the depreciation fund and once again as the net appropriation for depreciation is to be over 8 crores, the fund despite this rifling of its resources will be actually increased by half-a-crore to 15 crores. Who can withhold his admiration?

MUST BE FACED.

We can be more or less confident about the figures for 1931-32 but who can be so confident of the estimates for the coming year? What ground is there to justify the belief that the framers of the estimates are likely to prove themselves to have been more successful than they were in their forecasts for the current year? The public unfortunately do not share the optimism of the official Micawbers. They do not discern any silver lining to the cloud of depression which overhangs the land nor any prospect of any slackening of the progressive decline of revenue which is driving the railways like most other Government departments to insolvency. The device of meeting deficits by temporary loans cannot be repeated indefinitely and ere long the need for more permanent methods of balancing the budget will have to be faced. Why not face it now? The Retrenchment Committee anticipated a reduction of 7.8 crores in working expenses in 1930-31. The reduction achieved is only 4.46 crores. The company-managed lines will have to come into line with suggested retrenchments and make more effective attempts at balancing their budgets, to which they have little incentive being secure of return on their capital by the Government guarantee.

BUREAUCRATIC RULE MUST GO

But that is only by the way. What has to be brought home to this optimistic Micawber-like Government is the realisation of the principle which ultimately impressed itself with belated force on Dickens' irritable spendthrift. As long as expenditure exceeds income bankruptcy must be the result. Unless the Railways face the problem of retrenchment with the bold and uncompromising programme that can alone prove their salvation they may not survive to be the first to feel the effect when better times return, which is the hope on which Sir George Rainy stakes the future. At present only the fringe of retrenchment has been touched. Indianisation which should be the backbone of retrenchment is making absurdly slow progress. The top-heavy administrations must be pulled down before they topple over and be reorganised. The Retrenchment Committee itself has only trifled with the question. What is required is a new Committee with a free hand to tackle their task with ruthless thoroughness and a guarantee that their recommendations will be carried out. But with a Government composed of Micawbers and Mark Tapleys such uncompromising reform is not to be hoped for. Bureaucratic rule must be abolished before extravagance and nepotism can be extirpated. While these flourish the path to insolvency will be merrily pursued to the bitter end of irretrievable disaster.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE?

It is in the line of recent Tory Policy that there should be a close understanding between Britain and France. On the question of inter-allied debts the first MacDonald Government adopted a policy which provoked grave displeasure in Paris. French politicians viewed the advent of British Labour to power and the sympathy which British Labourites evinced towards the German demand for a radical revision of the Young Plan, with great disfavour. The second Labour Government failed to impress its views regarding a better understanding between Germany and France, on the French Cabinets which followed one another in rapid succession. But progress was made in this direction through the joint efforts of M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann.

The "National" Government of Britain dominated by the Tories is responsive to the view held in Paris that a Franco-British entente is essential to secure "peace with justice." The new Tardieu-Laval cabinet regards the establishment of such an entente as the main plank of its foreign policy. This closer union is considered imperative because at the forthcoming Lauranne Conference, it will not do at all for the two imperialist powers to exhibit divergence of views on matters relating to revision of war debts and the treatment to be accorded to Germany.

The entente is sure to be regarded with suspicion in Germany. Germany demands "economic equality" to enable her to struggle through a period of intense financial misery and a complexity of political troubles. She demands long term credits and to be spared the necessity of sending round a beggar's bowl on the 16th of every month. What is the purpose of this Franco-British entente? The German view will be that its principal aim is to meet Germany's demands at the conference with a united front of polite obstruction. If France and Britain really have a desire to secure "peace through justice", let them be just and even generous to Germany, an attitude to which America will have no objection. Such justice in the first instance may even induce Uncle Sam to be less obdurate in regard to European debtors.

"BIG STICK" IN BENGAL

The passing of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill by the Bengal Legislative Council by 49 votes to 18 proves, if any further proof were necessary, that the Council is utterly unrepresentative. The present Bill is far more drastic than the Act which is to be replaced by it, and even an amendment limiting the life of the Bill to only one year was lost by a fairly large majority. Many of those who voted for the Bill must have done so in the belief that almost any severe measures were better than terrorism in the province. But they have not reckoned with the experience of the past that "official terrorism" is no remedy for terrorism by any section of the people. Some members of the Council seem to have been influenced by the official threat that if the Bill were not passed, it would appear in the form of an Ordinance. The right reply to the threat was to throw on Government the full responsibility for the Ordinance and its consequences. However, now that the evil has been done, reflecting people may ponder over the danger of undemocratic Legislatures.

IN UNHAPPY PORTUGAL

How She Suffers Under The Carnera Dictatorship

(BY J. VARELLA RODRIGUES).

As Portugal is no longer counted in the comity of nations, very little is heard, written or known abroad about the political, economic and financial conditions of that country. Its progress in different fields of human activity is so insignificant that it hopelessly fails to attract the attention of the cultured world. Reviews and newspapers, journalists and politicians, economists and sociologists in their criticism and comments manifest their interest even for such comparatively unknown countries as Norway or Sweden, which in area are approximately as extensive as Portugal, but Camoes Patria with its tradition of conquests and discoveries of unknown regions has fallen so low that nobody is interested in exposing her present plight. If at all we discover some occasional references to Portugal it is because she is always exposed to the dangers of revolutions which have become to-day an essential part of Portuguese life and not because of her importance.

THE GRANDEUR THAT WAS.

The spirit of patriotism and sacrifice enabled Portugal in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to come into prominence. The same self-saerificing and patriotic spirit led Albuquerque, Vasco de Gama and many others to put their shoulders to herculean adventures of conquests and discoveries in the Far East which in those foggy times held out nothing but mysteries to the western mind. Centuries later the same self-sacrificing and disinterested spirit made possible the overthrow of a corrupted monarchy and the establishment of the glorious Republic on the 5th of October 1910.

AND THE HUMILIATION OF TO-DAY.

If Portugal to-day is fast falling into chaos and disorganization it is solely due to lack of patriotism which in the past worked astounding wonders. The political parties existing to-day in Portugal are no longer well organized or directed by honest capable leaders with the result that the country is changed into a veritable Babel without any definite aims or well-thought out schemes or plans of national reconstruction. Egotism and selfishness have taken the place of patriotism and disinterestedness. Personal interests are placed above those of the nation with the result that the country is confronted with a thousand maladies of varying nature.

PORTUGAL'S LITTLE MUSSOLINI.

Everywhere Te-Deums are sung in honour of General Carmona, the Dictator, whose rule extending over a period of five years is said to have brought about the prosperity of the people, saving the country from the economic and financial crisis with which it was threatened before the establishment of the Dictatorship in Portugal. That all is not well with the Portuguese Mussolini's rule is evident from constant revolutions and counter-revolutions breaking out in Portugal with the facility of water-bubbles.

If General Carmona has been able to hold his own for such a long period of time it is merely by violence and repression. The military element whom General Carmona has favoured at the expense of the nation is always subservient to the Dictator's will. The cut in salaries the civilians have suffered, the economies ordered to be effected in all the departments of public expenditure have redounded to the benefit of the Army. It is the right kind of diplomacy the General has hit upon, for an army revolt or military discontent might have meant General Carmona's end of power.

A REVOLUTIONARY STATE.

But in spite of the much-talked-of unity in the army there have never been wanting soldiers and officers to head revolutions in Portugal. It is said that about fifty of them have exiled themselves in Spain in order to avoid deportations which are one of the many ways adopted by Carmona's Government to control the indignation of better sections of the Army. Portugal to-day lives in a revolutionary state. There is no liberty of written or spoken word. The Censorship which is even to-day in force is directed to suppress the public criticism which at any time may expose the Government with all its corruption and high-handedness to the eyes of the world.

NAVY REVOLTS.

The Portuguese marines have been always patriotic and disinterested so far as their country's welfare and prestige is concerned. Nobody can forget that the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the Republic has been made possible by the Portuguese mariners. They are patriots by birth and tradition. The recent revolt of the Portuguese marines shows that the sailing of Carmona's Governmental bark is far from being very smooth. Provoked by indignation and corruption rampant in ministerial circles these bulwarks of the nation revolt though without success.

(To be continued).

Notes of the Day

Significant Omissions.

We have already given due praise to Mr. H.P. Mody's able speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association. But we notice two regrettable omissions in the speech. Mr. Mody made little or no reference to the serious harm done to the textile as to many other industries in India by the ruthless regime of repression and to the Association's part in fostering the Swadeshi Movement. Both these are topics of paramount importance to-day alike to businessmen—especially mill-owners—and others and might well have been discussed at some length in a speech which was comprehensive enough to refer to the Hoover Moratorium and the Disarmament Conference. We hope the Association will not make a fetish of divorcing politics from business and will not shirk legitimate criticism of repression as unsafe politics.

Mill-Owners And Swadeshi.

As regards the Swadeshi Movement, the Mill-owners' Association owes to that movement a great duty which, it does not seem to have adequately appreciated. It saved the textile industry at a critical juncture. It will continue to be its salvation if only bodies like the Mill-owners' Association do their duty by it honestly and gratefully. It is the first and foremost duty of the Mill-owners' Association, who benefit so much by the movement, to give to it every possible support, moral and material. Few will grudge the Association's generous grants to what is called the Police Comforts Fund. But at least equally generous grants may gratefully be given to institutions carrying on genuine Swadeshi propaganda.

A Valuable Movement.

"It is wiser to put up a fence at the top of the precipice than to maintain an ambulance at the bottom." This striking motto of the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, aptly quoted by Lady Sykes at the last Annual General Meeting of Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, will, we hope, induce many more people in the Presidency to appreciate the need for institutions like this Association and to help them actively in spite of their apparently more urgent pre-occupations. It is a pity that the Baby Week Movement in India is still too much dominated by officials, semi-officials, place-hunters and title-hunters. That is one reason why the movement has not yet taken root in the soil. The Secretariat was hardly the fittest place to hold the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Association. But the work of the Association is so important that it is clearly the duty of the people to carry it on despite any defects in organisation and to try to eradicate the defects as early as possible.

Post Office Reform.

The British Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question of proper administration of the Post Office system in England. We in India can have no such Committee because that would be an acceptance of the position that the Post Office authorities are not perfect. We must continue paying higher rates for our postal service because the men in control of the Department have no proper budgeting capacity and have systematically over-estimated revenues and under-estimated expenses year after year. The Post Office (which includes the Telegraphs) is not expected to pay its way for at least five years but there is no attempt to find a way out. India's "Parliament" is helpless. It is willing to be "samjaoed."

"Protected" Paper Pulp.

That "Parliament" has also been 'samjaoed" into passing the Paper Pulp Protection Bill. By diverting discussion to smaller details, the official spokesmen managed to get their point. Some non-officials were delighted to hear from Mr. Morgan that "the training of Indians would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible" and they went into ecstacies over this assurance. "Petition, protest and prayer" is still the creed of certain legislators. But they may discover to their regret and amazement that "Indianisation" of the staff of "protected" paper pulp manufacturing concerns will be a very slow process and the "training" will not be hurried up, now that the employers have secured the needed assistance out of the public treasury.

BEAT HIS OWN RECORD

Sir M. Campbell's Feat

SECURES MOTOR LAND SPEED OF 253.968 MILES P. H.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, February 24.

Daytona Beach.—Sir Malcolm Campbell, to-day, set up a new motor land-speed world record of 253.968 miles per hour.

Instead of adhering to his original intention of making a trial run Campbell surprised thousands of spectators by sending the "Blue Bird" roaring for record On the first run he attained 267.459 miles, per hour and on second run 241.773—the average of 252.963 which beats his own previous world's record of 245.736 for a measured mile.

SENT ON FURTHER RECORDS.

He is still eager for further record breaking. His first words after his feat when surrounded by cheering crowd were that he hoped to do 265 miles per hour before returning home. He said that the "Blue Bird" had stood the test admirably. Tyres were merely slightly cut by sea-shells. He had to steer with all his might. The wind was troublesome and slowed up the second run considerably, and he had to go through water at the end of the second run.

He also broke the kilometre record, figures for which are not yet available. The performance is more remarkable as it was preceded by only a single trial run on Monday, when the speed of 131 miles per hour was attained.

BASIS OF RECORD.

Daytona.—Sir M. Campbell's record is based on his average time, not average speed of two runs. —Reuter'

APPEAL FOR RECIPROCITY

Responses From Ceylon And Seychelles

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Earliest Colonial responses to the Government's appeal for reciprocity, announced by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, during question-time in the House of Commons, compromise the Government of Ceylon's intention to introduce a preference resolution and communications from the Governor of Seychelles and the High Commissioner of Western Pacific intimating that they are submitting similar proposals.—Reuter's Special.

Tipsy-Cake

"Peace through Justice" is to be the slogan of the new Franco-British entente, according to the French Premier. Britain is already acting on this commendable motto by the policy of Government by Ordinance in India.

* * *

Sir Fazli Hussain arrives in Bombay to-morrow. The first news to greet him will be that of the replacement of the Indian Prime Minister of Kashmir by a nominee of the Government of India. Will it surprise him?

* * *

The Chief Commissioner of Railways in presenting the Railway Budget admitted that the Railway Board were "unduly optimistic" in their estimate of receipts for 1931-32 but that did not deter them from being "duly" optimistic in their expectations for the next year.

* * *

The optimism of everybody who has anything to do with Government finances in this country is incorrigible and irrepressible. If they dared to think in any other mood for a moment, their sanity might collapse.

* * *

Some people may think, of course, that they have long since left sanity behind. Well, perhaps, they have. But there is method in some people's madness.

* * *

An "intensive economy campaign", says the Chief Commissioner, was inaugurated on every railway. The passengers became painfully aware of it. So did the subordinate staff and the menials, who were sacked in their thousands.

* * *

Even the top dogs who have been accustomed to live on Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 p. m. have had to learn what it means to struggle along on Rs. 1,800 or Rs. 2,700. But they have faced the "equal sacrifices of all" hookum with determination and fortitude. They just tightened their belts, set their faces grimly and carried on.

* * *

Sir Norman Kemp, ex-acting Chief Justice of Bombay, tells the readers of the "Morning Post" that "anyone inclined for a little diversion as a change from the cinema cannot do better than watch a Congress procession on the march". The little diversion and change may take the form of a crack over the head with a lathi or an Eddie Polo cane, so we don't advise any innocent reader of the "Morning Post" to take passage to India for this diversion.

* * *

Of course from the standpoint of contact with realities—which is a passion with some people though not often with judges—the Congress procession and the lathi charge has its advantages over the cinema, where you only see other people getting those cracks over the head and swaying to and fro with glazed eyes, before measuring their length on the ground.

* * *

Sir Norman says "I have seen these things" but curiously enough he has never seen the real thing,—the lusty sergeants charging hither and thither, zealously whacking all and sundry and the bleeding victims lying about the ground or flying helter-skelter for shelter.

* * *

This is all that Sir Norman Kemp has seen—in his own words: First of all, he says, the Congress volunteer falls down, often before even a police sepoy approaches. "The fallen man is then pounced upon by the different Congress Ambulances."

* * *

After the ambulances have fought a hard tussle for the body, the Congress volunteer, in some cases, when told there is nothing wrong with him (Dr. Nunan busy here) gets off the stretcher and walks away.

* * *

Perhaps you have never seen this spectacle of volunteers falling down en masse and ambulances contesting for them as booty. But Sir Norman Kemp has, so, of course, its true.

* * *

After this the scene shifts to the Congress Hospitals where the uninjured arrive in shoals and are sent away after examination and after helping the doctors to swell the list of bogus casualities, and "give the public the impression that the police must have behaved with unnecessary violence to cause such an array of persons to be brought to the hospital."

* * *

The observant, not to say lynx-eyed Sir Norman concludes by telling us that the Congress volunteer "answers to that type of Indian eye witness of a crime who, when giving evidence concludes sooner or later by saying, 'I then got dizzy and fell down'"

* * *

And Sir Norman Kemp answers to the type of Anglo-Indian judge who when giving judgment—well, we leave it to the imagination!

MERCHANTS' FEDERATION AND THE VICEROY

Interesting Side-Lights Reveal Mysterious Manoeuvres In Delhi

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.

Interestind sidelights are now available on the move in the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce to reconsider the resolution passed by its executive on January 23rd in Bombay asking its representative, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, not to participate in the R. T. C. Committee.

It is asked why the Government members have refused to attend the annual meeting of the Federation this year while they attended last years annual meeting inspite of the Federations refusal to attend the first Round Table Conference. A prominent member of the Federation remarked that the Government attitude was "childish." The real difficulty, it appears, is: how can the Viceroy whose turn it is to preside over the Federation this year, according to the well established tradition, do so when the latter has refused to send its representatives to the R. T. C. Committees set up by him. It was considered that a way must be found to allow the Viceroy to preside over meeting.

ACCIDENTAL MEETINGS

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Managing Director, Messrs. Tata Construction and Co., who have been doing most of the Railway Contracts for the last so many years had recently been to Delhi. He had occasion to meet Sir George Rainy, the commerce and Railway member, one of his old friends. They had a friendly chat over the impasse created by the Federation executives resolution.

Mr. Walchand was the fittest person to discuss the question with the Government as he is the Deputy president of the Federation, since the Jamal Mohamad, the President had not returned from England. As soon as Mr. Jamal returned, he went to Delhi to attend the Legislative Assembly sittings. There was present in Delhi, Mr. H. P. Mody and Lala Sri Ram, two members of the Federation. Mr. Walchand Hirachand also went there. Accidentally Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas happened to be in Delhi last week.

A PRIVATE ASSURANCE.

After some consultations the Deputy President sent the circular to the various member bodies to meet on March 5 to reconsider the executive's resolution.

Though Sir George Rainy's letter published in the "Chronicle" yesterday does not give an indication whether the Government members would attend the Federation annual meeting if the executive resolution is rescinded, it is reported, that a private assurance has been given to Mr. Walchand by the Government that they would do so and the Viceroy also would gladly preside over the Federation meeting if the latter revised their Bombay resolution.

The interest in the move is heightened when it is circulated that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas personally is unwilling to serve on the Consultative Committee, even if the Federation decide to direct its representative to participate in the Consultative Committee.

All eyes are now turned towards the Delhi meeting.

"PEOPLE HAVE NO MONEY TO SPARE FOR RAILWAY TRAVELLING" SAYS MR. RUSSELL.

(Continued from page 1.)

Presenting the Railway Budget for 1932-33 in the Council of State on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. T.G. Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, said:—

This is the third time I have performed this duty. There is a very old superstition that the third time is lucky. I am afraid the Council may not consider that the superstition has been entirely fulfilled in this instance, but I trust I shall be able to show that the Railways of India have done their best, in these days of world-wide trade depression and the consequent falling off in traffic, to meet the situation.

As in previous years, I propose to give a short resume of the results of the last financial year, 1930-31, broad details of our revised estimates for this year and a forecast of our revenue and expenditure for the year 1932-33, finishing with some account of our capital expenditure during the current financial year and the expenditure proposed for 1932-33, and I will include a brief review of the situation and a short description of certain railway activities which may be of interest to the Council. I shall endeavour to avoid the quotation of great masses of figures, leaving Hon'ble Members to study the details given in the Memorandum.

ACTUAL LOSS EXCEEDS ANTICIPATION.

When we prepared our revised estimates for the year 1930-31 for presentation to the Council in February of last year, we estimated that there would be a loss in the working of commercial and strategic lines combined of 5.12 crores. The actual loss was 5.18 crores. To meet this loss and also to pay our contribution to General Revenues it was necessary to withdraw 10.92 crores from the Reserve-Fund, leaving a balance of 5.42 crores at the end of the year. I do not think, I need enter into details of the reasons for these results. Railways, like all other undertakings which depend on the prosperity of a country for their revenues, have been greatly affected by the general trade depres-

(Continued on page 7).

AHMEDABAD KNIGHT'S DAUGHTER ARRESTED FOR PICKETTING SHOPS

Miss Vinodini Nilkanth Attracts Crowds For Wearing Kirpan

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

After suspension for a few day's picketing of foreign cloth shops was resumed to-day.

Two lady picketers, among whom was Miss Vinodini Nilkanth, Principal of the Municipal Girls' High School and daughter of the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth appeared with kirpans hung on their shoulders.

This excited the curiosity of the people who assembled in large numbers. The two ladies are understood to have written letters in this connection to the District Magistrate, and the District Police Superintendent as usual arrested the two lady picketers as well as the men picketers and shortly afterwards released them.—A.P.

GIRL PICKETERS ARRESTED

JALGAON, Feb. 24.

(By Mail)—Four young girls of Jalgaon, daughters of an engineer and a doctor were arrested here last evening by the police for picketing foreign cloth shops.

CONGRESS LEADERS RELEASED

Some of the Congress leaders from the district have been recently released from jail including Dr. Sane of Shendurai and Dr. Kothare. They have been served with notices under the Emergency Powers Ordinance restricting their movements.—A.P.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY GARDEN

Girl Student Leading The Procession Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

This afternoon a band of students led by Miss Santi Neogi, said to be the Acting President of the All-Bengal Students' Association, declared unlawful, passed through the corridors of the University Buildings after which they held a meeting and hoisted the National Flag within the University compound.

The meeting over the students came out in procession along College Street, when 12 persons, including three ladies, mostly post-graduate students, were arrested before the Senate House. The rest were dispersed by the police.

This afternoon five persons including Sjt. Hiren Pal, said to be the Fifteenth "Dictator" of the Congress Picketing Board, declared unlawful, were arrested near Writer's Building for forming a procession.

"BANKER AND CREDITOR"

Relationship Between Central And Provincial Governments

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS TILL MONDAY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to hear Sir George Rainy present the Railway Budget statement.

Mr. A. M. Hayman was sworn in as a member.

Sir George Rainy was cheered as he rose to make his speech which had attracted all members present in Delhi so that the House was full and the lobbies deserted.

Sir George Rainy spoke for forty minutes unfolding tale of deficit and economy. The House cheered his tribute to Sir Alan Parsons, Financial Commissioner, and Mr. Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE REPORT.

The House then resumed discussion of Public Accounts Committee report.

UNFAIR CHARGES ON POSTAL DEPT.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhri held that unfair charges were imposed on the Posts and Telegraphs Department when it was commercialised five years ago and, but for those charges the working in five years would have been a profitable one. It was not understandable why the contribution to pensionary charges should not be based on actual amount spent during the year instead of on pension by liability. If Government wanted to put the Postal Department on a sound financial basis it must give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

SUPPORT OFFICIAL CHAIRMAN

Mr. B. Das could not agree with Mr. Joshi that a non-official Chairman for the Committee would at all materialise as long as there was no transfer of control of Government of India because an unofficial Chairman could not get as much information of the day-to-day working of the departments as the official one. He hoped the Finance Member would devise the necessary machinery so that various departments including the Railway and the Commerce Departments conform to the rules of the Finance Department. He asked the Finance Department to impose strict watch over loans to Provincial Governments.

UNJUSTIFIED EXPENDITURE

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty referred to the alarming growth of expenditure on the Account and the Audit Departments within the last six years by 46 per cent on railways and four per cent on the military side. The Auditor-General as well as the Financial Commissioner were agreed that the expenditure was unjustified but allege increase was due partly to separation three years ago of the Audit and the Accounts Department.

SEPARATION OF AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly had then approved of the separation of the Audit and Accounts solely on the assurance that it would lead to more economy and lesser expenditure but the result had proved otherwise. Now the problem was whether it was possible to retain the reparation and bring down the expenditure. It was necessary that the Government of India must lose no time in effecting economy either by amalgamation or by retaining the audit and the accounts departments separate.

FUTILE WITHOUT POPULAR MINISTRY.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that expenditure had not only increased enormously in the audit and accounts departments but in almost all the departments He concurred with Mr. B. Das that an official chairman for the Accounts Committee was inadvisable so long as there was no popular Ministry in the Government of India. Every provincial Government like the Bombay, the Punjab and the Madras received crores after crores for capital outlay. He thought that there should be uniform treatment of all provinces.

Sir Alan Parsons said that after a careful consideration Government had come to the conclusion that they should impose effective economy and at the same time not hinder day-to-day administration of various departments. They had already effected economy of eleven lakhs on audit side of railways as disclosed in the Railway Budget.

SCHUSTER COMPLIMENTS HOUSE.

Sir George Schuster complimented the House on the interest taken in the report for the first time and was sure, as years went, the interest would increase. This was an occasion when the entire administration could be reviewed and all sorts of issues raised like those on General Budgets Debate. He hoped, however, that there would be an understanding beforehand on the specific issues to be raised so that Government members might be able to take useful part in the discussion and be ready with the necessary answers.

CONTROL OF LOAN POLICY.

As regards the points raised by Mr. Matin Chaudhury, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Chetty and others he assured the House that Government was prepared to accept a number of conclusions reached by the Public Accounts Committee such as for instance on the question of Posts and Telegraphs and loan policy of the Government in respect of capital expenditure on projects started by provincial Governments and Indian States. He said that this question of control of loan policy was in fact one of the most important questions on the whole field of finance. Many countries in the world in spite of balancing their budgets had come to trouble owing to commitments of capital expenditure on unwise programme.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE SCHEMES.

Some machinery would have to be devised by the Government of India to scrutinise schemes for capital expenditure before money was lent to provincial units for the reason that if the scheme was of such magnitude as seriously to affect the financial position of the borrowing province, then it must be scrutinised beforehand. He opined that if the Government of India was to be a banker of provincial Governments then in the matter of keeping provincial balances and lending money relationship between Government of India and provincial Governments must be put strictly on commercial basis as existed between a banker and a client in ordinary business. He assured the House that the points mentioned in the debate would be brought to the notice of various departments concerned.

The House adopted the motion that the report be considered and adjourned till Monday when general discussion on Railway Budget will open.—A.P.

Japanese Set Fire To Village

(Continued from page 1).

ment of the neutral zone in Shanghai.

Japan, it says, is expected to withdraw forces, but the result will be that the Chinese will occupy the International Settlement. The note emphasises that the Japanese action in Shanghai is purely defensive, and does not infringe Article 10 of the Covenant.

Japan has no territorial or political ambitions in China, and is prepared to stand by the obligations of the Nine-Power Treaty; but it would be improper to discuss its terms with Powers other than the parties to it.

The note again emphasises that it is impossible to consider China an organised people. Japan does not desire war, and would be delighted should the Council succeed in effecting a pacific attitude on the part of China.—Reuter.

WARNING TO CONSULAR BODY

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Shanghai.—The Chinese threat not to observe the sanctity of the Settlement is indicated in the latest warning from Wutechen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, to the Consular Body, in which he declares that as long as the Settlement authorities prove unable effectively to retrain the Japanese from using the Settlement as the base of operations the Chinese Government cannot be held responsible for whatever consequences may follow.

It concludes with the request to the Consular Bodies to advise their Nationals to evacuate the locality of war zones and that naval commanders should be notified not to station their ships near the scene of Japanese operations.

A fresh Japanese bombardment of Chapei has caused another huge fire involving the area of quarter of a square mile.

WARNING TO CHINESE TROOPS.

Japanese aeroplanes, yesterday evening, bombed the Lunghwa railway station on the Shanghai-Hankow line near Shanghai, and dropped leaflets signed by Admiral Nomura declaring that Chinese troops would be well treated if they surrendered, but that otherwise a grim fate awaited them.—Reuter.

CONVENE ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

To Secure Support For New Constitution

U. P. COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATION TO GOVT.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

The United Provinces Legislative Council accepted to-day a non-official resolution recommending Government to communicate their request to the Government of India to convene a meeting of leaders of various parties in the country in order to find means for settlement and secure co-operation of all parties in the inauguration of new constitution for India. The only dissentient was Khan Bahadur Fasihuddin.

The Finance Member speaking on behalf of Government said that unless it could be absolutely guaranteed that there would be no recrudescence of troubles and the present trouble would cease he must oppose the resolution. If, on the other hand, it was merely a cry for peace "let us make friends and get on with business and then I should not, at all events, strongly oppose it."—A.P.

HARD LINES FOR K. E. M. HOSPITAL NURSES

(Continued from page 1.)

administration of the institutions and the Corporation should not interfere in the matter.

Dr. Shorab Mehta opposed the reslution in an inaudible speech.

SET ASIDE THE ORDER.

Mr. M. N. Talpade asked whether the Dean supposed that the nurses under his employ were his slaves. He would like to know under what authority the Dean could restrict the movement of nurses "during off hours" and "outside the Hospital". It was only fair that the Corporation must set aside the order.

COMMISSIONER ON "UNSAVOURY THINGS."

Mr. Kirpalani, the Municipal Commissioner, thought that Dr. Viegas had done no service either to himself or to the Corporation by bringing such a resolution. It was a matter of pure internal discipline with which the House should be reluctant to interfere. If the matter was inquired into it might do positive harm to the institution because of certain unsavoury things.

NURSES AND DRIVES.

He thought it was not an unusual order and there were institutions in Europe which enforced strict discipline in these matters. Without wishing to suggest anything he asked if the nurses were invited by students for drives it would not lead to scandals.

Dr. Mangaldas Mehta agreed with the Municipal Commissioner.

NOTHING WRONG IN BOYS AND NURSES MIXING.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh asked the House to consider the resolution dispassionately. The order applied only to nurses and they were prevented from mixing with the students even during off hours and outside the College and the Hospital. He did not see any harm if the nurses mixed with the boys on honourable and respectable terms. As a matter of fact they should be trained to mix with each other because they would have to go into respectable families in their professional capacity. The order made an invidious distinction because the students and the resident medical staff were left alone although it was known that in such matters "the man tempted the woman." He asserted that the Indian nurses were as respectable as anybody else and the order was grossly insulting to them.

The resolution was put to vote and declared lost. It was carried to a Division and was again defeated 21 voting for and 30 voting against the resolution.

WHO STOOD FOR FREEDOM FOR NURSES.

The following members supported the resolution:—

Miss Bachubai Lotvala, Messrs Dostmohamed Khairaz, G. G. Morarji, H. A. Lalji, J. A. Lalji, M. A. Karanjavala, M. N. Talpade, M. M. Killedar, M. N. Desai, Poonja Thakersi, S. K. Pupala, Shivdas Chapsi; V. S. Velinkar, Vithaldas Govindji and Drs. G. V. Deshmukh; J. N. Choksi, Poonsi H. Meheshri; P. G. Solanki, A. G. Viegas and M. B. Velkar.

THE ORTHODOX BRIGADE.

The following members voted against the proposition:—

Messrs. A. L. Kurtay, A. K. Dimtimkar; Arbuthnot, Sabavala, B. G. Parelkar; Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy, G. I. Griffiths, H. T. Noorani, H. M. Rahimtullah; H. M. Chawna, H. P. Mody; K. S. Karamally Ibrahim; Dr. M. N. Bulsara, Dr. M. V. Mehta, K. B. M. I. Kurtay; Dr. M. C. Javle, Nanabhai Luxman, Meyer Nissim, P. J. Murzban, R. M. Bhat, S. G. Kerny, S. K. Barodavala, Sultan Chinoy, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, V. C. Setalvad Prof. V. G. Rao and Mr. V. N. Chandvarkar.

CITY NOTES

BANK-RATE FALL FIRMS UP SECURITIES

WHEN EUROPEAN CHAMBERS WOKE UP—TOO LATE

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 6.3 ps. gold or 13.008 pence to-day.

The Bank rate has come down to 6 per cent. This has been a welcome surprise to the market which was afraid that the loss of interest to the tune of Rs. 3,500 per day might weigh with the Bank. Apparently the Government have prevailed in their view that the country should have cheaper money if they are to be allowed to continue utilising the resources of the Imperial Bank, which now stand at the low figure of Rs. 18.3 crores.

THEY HAVE TO BORROW MORE

According to the Bank return of the 19th February, the Government have increased their borrowings through Ways and Means Advances to Rs. 13 crores, chiefly to replenish their cash resources which have gone up by Rs. 180 lakhs. The fall in the Bank's securities was only Rs. 88 lakhs and is probably Rs. 50 lakhs of sales to the Government for new currency and the rest, not renewed Treasury Bills.

SECURITIES STRONG.

The upward movement of securities has continued and received a fillip from the lower Bank Rate and the Treasury Bills tenders rejection this week. 3½ per cent. touched Rs. 60-6 Other securities have also moved sympathetically. Corporation and Development Loans have also moved up steadily during the past few weeks. At this level, the market is uncertain but the bulls would certainly seem to be in possession with stocks under control and caution is necessary as the prices are high enough.

STERLING TENDERS SHOW "STAGGING"

The sterling tenders for this week show considerable "stagging" as no less than £20.3 millions were tendered against £1 million wanted. The unreal nature of the tenders was shown by the fact that even last week very little of the rejeced tenders came back to Government, as intermediates and there is nothing like the £20 million of 'overbought' sterling in the market. It would be wise for the Government at certain times to consider the banks' position seriously and allot more than the £1 million or so originally called for. It would have a healthy effect.

REMITTANCE POSITION.

The remittances including the purchase mentioned above would make up £42 millions which, the £10 millions borrowed in London, makes an over-remittance of £5 millions. It is to be expected that further purchases will be paid into the Gold Standard Reserve after a certain stage so as to replace the £23 millions borrowed earlier in the year from the Paper Currency Reserve for maintaining the 18 pence ratio. It is a big order even with the heavy exports of gold going on.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

My congratulations to Mr. Manu Subedar on being elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to represent them on the Indian Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. I cannot resist the temptation of reciting the story of the Indian Committee. About three years ago, the Indian Chambers stole a march on the European Chambers (who have hitherto claimed to represent Indian Commerce) and came into possession of the administrative machinery of the International Chamber of Commerce in India. It was a long time after that the European Chambers found out what had happened. They then approached the Federation of Indian Chambers suggesting that they would contribute 50 per cent. of the expenses if they would be allotted 50 per cent. representation on the management.

THE REBUFF.

The Federation replied that seats would be allotted on the basis of commercial importance and not on contribution and that, rather than try to bargain for terms, they should approach the Federation in a more chastened mood as members of the Indian commercial public. The matter has rested there as the European interests have not been able to reconcile themselves to this "subordinate" position.

ANTI-CONGRESS ASSOCIATION

Collector Of Kaira On Need Of Its Formation

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

The Collector of Kaira District has issued an appeal to those who believe in principles of law and order to give him their names with a view to the formation of an association for fighting the destructive activities of the Congress.—A.P.

TWO FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS BURNT

Cawnpore House Seized Under Ordinance

CAWNPORE, Feb. 25.

A foreign cloth shop was set on fire in the early hours this morning. Another shop which did not observe hartal yesterday was also set on fire.

Authorities have seized under the Emergency Powers Ordinance house in Nowghara from which it is alleged leaflets had been issued by Congressmen.—A.P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 25.

NEW YORK MARKET CLOSED.

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

	London, Feb. 25.
Previous Closing	3.48
To-day's Opening	3.48 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.48 3/8
Difference	+3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET, MAY.

New York, Feb. 25.

Previous Closing Rate	7.06
To-day's Opening Rate	7.17
Difference	+11
To-day's Closing Rate	7.14
Difference	+08

Broach Expectations Rs. 234

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Previous Closing Rate	5.51
To-day's Opening Rate	5.59
Difference	+8
To-day's Closing Rate	5.52
Difference	+1

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 25.

Silver Ready	19 13/16 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	19 15/16 Unchanged.

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Silver	Rs. 59 10 0
Gold	Rs. 29 1 0

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day.

NEW YORK COTTON

GOOD SPOT DEMAND

New York, Feb. 24.

PRICES OPEN 3 PTS. HIGHER—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES—VERY GOOD TONE—FARMERS PLANTING IN TEXAS—MARKET CLOSES 10 TO 5 PTS. UP—SPOT COTTON 10 PTS. HIGHER AT 7.05c.

The New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by favourable spot markets and favourable Liverpool cables. The general feeling being bullish operators are inclined to buy on declines which caused absence of selling. The recent rise was mostly due to speculative buying by foreign operators and in view of expected improvement in sterling New York market is believed to be a safe one for purchases. Some 22,500 bales were tendered against March delivery but they were easily absorbed by trade interests.

The market opened at a rise of 3 points with a quiet tone. The opening level proved to be the lowest for the day as there was fairly good demand for actual cotton by mills and in about an hour and a half prices reached the highest level for the day when July contract was quoted 9 points above previous close. In the afternoon the market remained steady and closed at a net rise of 10 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 7.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 9 points with Spot cotton 9 points higher at 6.85c.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 7.07 plus 09

New York May Lowest 7.00 plus 02

New York July Highest 7.23 (11-32 a.m.)

New York July Lowest 7.17 (opening)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

New York cables: Our travelling man wires from Texas: In Austin the weather is clear and warm. In Corpuschristi rain and warm weather needed; farmers are planting, some cotton up, condition good.

Very good tone in the New York market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Delivery notices for 22,500 are stopped by trade interests. Present differences between months more than carrying charges. European interests are buying. Export demand good. Bureau of Entomology estimates boll weevil survival large Expect a further moderate recovery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 24.

Middling Spot	7.05 plus 10
March	6.88 plus 11
May	7.06 plus 08
July	7.22 plus 08
October	7.42 plus 10
December	7.59 plus 09
January	7.66 plus 05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb 24.

March	6.90 plus 10
May	7.07 plus 09
Middling Spot	6.85 plus 09

New York, Feb 24.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

March	6.85
May	7.04
July	7 20

New York, noon call.—

March	6.87
May	7.05
July	7.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 45,000 Bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to The Continent 11,000 ales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb 24.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £12

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London (Register) £97-12.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £91-1/8.

Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. £79-1/4

Rupee Paper ? 1/2 p. c. £41-1/2

Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £52

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £60

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £81 1/2

Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/4

War Loan 5 per cent £100 1/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 3/4

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb—

Spot 2 5/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

SELLING AND BUYING BY BOMBAY

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

MARKET OPENS WEAK 7 PTS. DOWN—SELLING BY BOMBAY—TRADE CALLING—BOMBAY BUYING—LACK OF OFFERINGS—PRICES CLOSE IRREGULAR—HIGHER—MID. AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 18 PTS. LOWER AT 5.73d.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 4 points on parity with overnight advices from New York, but it opened weak at a decline of 7 points on foreign and particularly Bombay selling with some limit in buying. Later prices advanced steadily on trade calling with local and Bombay buying. There was lack of offerings and the market closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 18 points at 5.73d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a decline of 1 point while Egyptian cotton futures advanced 1 to 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 16 poins.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co state that the recent advance in America is not so much the outcome of any speculative move but is in consequence of a larger spot demand, which is substantiated by the world's spinners' takings and increased consumption owing to smaller outside crops. While pessimistic point to the large carry-over, the fact must not be overlooked that the consumers who normally used to carry stocks for some time ahead are still adopting a hand to mouth policy as shown by American Mill Stocks notwithstanding a gradual improvement in consumption. We believe the world is slowly casting off its pessimism and all nations seem anxious to concentrate on an improvement in commodity prices for the rehabilitation of economic conditions. A price of 7 cents per lb. is unremunerative in America and a careful study of commodity production cannot but lead one to believe that a considerably curailed output must result.

We strictly adhere to our opinion that considerably higher prices will be later seen in the season and we consider "the short" side is extremely dangerous.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Some selling by Bombay at the opening. Now steady owing to trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

"We repeat our long view Bullish all commodities. Recent reaction largely corrected "technical position".

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 24th instant (5-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Have favourable opinion of Sakels and Uppers particularly latter. Recommend buying on all weak markets as we anticipate gradual appreciation of values."

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 24

March	7.37
May	7.57
July	7.74
October	8.03
November	8.07
December	8.14
January 1933	8.19
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	7.65

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 24

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5 43
Fine (Good Staple)	5.55
Superfine (Good Staple)	67
OOMRA—	
Good	5.75
Fully Good	5.90
Fine	6.05
BENGAL—	
Good	4.71
Fully Good	4.81
Fine	4 91
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.81
Fine	4.91
Superfine	5.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 24

February 1932	5.44	5.51—
March 1932		5.51 plus 01
April 1932		5.51 plus 01
May 1932	5.45	5.51—
June 1932		5.51—01
July 1932	5.47	5.52—01
August 1932		5.53—02
Sept 1932		5.54—02
October 1932	5.52	5.57—01
November 1932		5.59—01
December 1932		5.62—02
January 1933	5.66	5.64—02
February 1933		5.66—02
Middling Spot		5.73—18

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 24.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—

Mar/April sellers 16/4 1/2

May/Aug sellers 17/0

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

B. C. RATE—

T T 1|6 3|32.

D D 1|6 1|8.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Feb|15 March.

Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.

Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 15 Mar|15 April.

Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.

Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 Feb|March.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 April.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 May.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 384.

Bank Selling T T 383.

Banks Buying T T 379.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 660

Banks Buying D D 680

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 65-1|8.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 131 nominal.

Banks Buying 60 Days 121.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 100 1|8.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 134 1|4.

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 154 3|8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 65 1|2.

CROSS RATE—

New York|London 3.48 1|3 24th inst.

Shanghai|London 2|0 1|16 25th inst.

Japan|London 1|11 1|2 24th instant.

London|Paris 88.50 24th inst.

London|Belgium 25.00 24th instant.

London|Switzerland 17.75 24th instant.

London|Italy 66.90 24th inst.

London|Berlin 14.62 24th inst.

London|Holland 8.62 24th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet, Steady.

Gold £5-19-1 23rd instant: 25-18-9 24th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 15|16 23rd instant; 19 13|16 24th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 1|8 23rd inst. 19 15|16 24th inst.

Silver New York Ready 31 3|8 23rd instant; 31 3|8 24th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5|8 p.c. 23rd instant; 4 1|2 p.c. 24th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 11|16 p.c. 23rd instant; 4 5|8 p.c. 24th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent

Money:—

Call 3-1|2 per cent.

3 Mos. 5 per cent.

6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.

Tone.—Easy.

LONDON METALS

LONDON, Feb 24.

Copper Bragiers £52

Yellow metal £43 1/2

Spelter Hard Indian Branos £13

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £9 1/2

Tin, English Ingots £141 3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Feb. 24.

Demand Bills 3.48.00

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 24.

T T London on Berlin 14.62

T T London on Amsterdam 8.62 3/4

T T London on Brussels 25.00

T T London on Madrid 45.00

T T London on Milan 66.93

T T London on Berne 17.86

T T London on Paris 88.46

T T London on Prague 117.37

T T London on New York (closing rate) 3.48 1/8

LINSEED.

London. Feb. 24.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton Feb/Mar sellers £12-0-0

Linseed La Plata c i f (Hull) per ton—

Feb/Mar sellers £9-5-0

Linseed Bombay (London) (Hull) per ton—

Feb/Mar sellers £14-0-0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 24.

Silver—Fall is chiefly due to lack of support. China bought and sold.

Spot 19 13/16

Forward 19 15/16

BAR GOLD

London, Feb. 24.

Bar gold fine per oz £5-18-9

BANK DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb. 24.

Interest day to day loans 3 1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 day's market loans 3 3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 1/4 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months 4.5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

REDUCTION IN BANK-RATE FORCES UP MARKETS

All Round Improvement In Commodity Prices Expected

As anticipated the Imperial Bank of India's rate of discount interest on demand loans was reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum, which rate came in force on January, 14. It is a welcome change from a dizzy height of 8 per cent. which was fixed when Britain threw off the Gold Standard.

PRICES IN MARKET IMPROVE.

This change had a remarkable effect on the Government Securities. 3½ per cent. paper which closed yesterday at Rs. 59/2 suddenly advanced to Rs. 61/2 on heavy short covering and speculative buying. 5 per cent. 1945/55 is quoted at Rs. 96/12, while 5 per cent. 1933 has improved to Rs. 99/12.

Similar effect more or less will be noticed in other markets, and particularly commodity prices will improve.

TABLE OF BANK RATES.

It will be interesting to study the changes in Bank Rates during the past few years which were as under:—

1926	P. C.
20 May	5
10 June	4
Average	4.81
1927	P. C.
1 January	5
13 January	6
10 February	7
2 June	6
23 June	5
28 July	4
8 September	5
8 December	6
22 December	7
Average	5.72
1928	P. C.
21 June	6
19 July	5
15 November	6
13 December	7
Average	6.19
1929	P. C.
14 February	8
11 April	7
9 May	6
6 June	5
10 October	6
31 October	7
Average	6.52
1930	P. C.
3 April	6
10 July	5
20 November	6
Average	5. 88
1931	P. C.
15 January	7
28 May	6
6 August	7
22 September	8
Average	7.04
TO-DAY	6

FURTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON PRICES

More New Business Done

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Messrs. P. Crystal & Co. in their weekly report state as under:—

Whilst on balance there has been little change in values, during the week the market was higher by about 20 points in Liverpool. Since Monday there has been a good re-action. There appears to have been a good deal of long liquidation, which has improved the technical position of the market. The cause of the quick jump in prices at the end of last week was probably the announcement made on Thursday last that the Bank Rate in London had been reduced to 5 per cent. That such a reduction was possible indicates that the financial position in London must be much better than has been the case for a very long time. Cheaper money should help all commodity markets and we look for a further advance in the cotton market. Pending New Crop developments in America we do not look for any rapid advance but rather a slow steady improvement. Too great an advance during the next three months might defeat the acreage reduction campaign.

Weather conditions in the Cotton Belt are now being carefully watched. This last winter has been one of the mildest for several years. There has been plenty of rain which should put the soil in good condition, but on the other hand it is reckoned there has been a very large survival of bollweevil. Sales of fertiliser are running appreciably below normal which is not surprising considering the financial conditions in the South. In fact the stage is now being set for what may be quite an interesting bull campaign during the coming summer.

The local market has moved in line more or less with fluctuations on the other side and over the week nett changes in prices are negligible. Export demand for Indian cotton is still very small but more new business has been done during this week than for several. Mills report a moderately good demand for cloth and yarn, and deliveries against previous sales continue satisfactory. Statistically the position of the Indian market is very sound and we look for steady markets in Bombay. At one time it was feared that this market might be flooded with American cotton, but in spite of the large supply in America those grades and staples which can be substituted for Indian cotton are rapidly becoming exhausted, largely owing to the large takings by the Far East.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,468	67,762
Central India	2,127	84,514
Barsi and Nagar	823	55,593
Hyderabad-Gaorani	487	14,652
Berar	5,836	134,910
Central Provinces	957	48,415
Total Oomras	11,698	405,851
Dholera	1,599	100,660
N.-W. Provinces	107	23,734
Rajputana	706	35,862
Sind-Punjab	1,930	101,144
Broach	1,136	10,044
Coompta & Dharwar	71	11,351
Westerns-Northerns	.....	13,730
Cocoanada	.....	3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	1,595
Persian	.....	953
American	2,142	74,081
Egyptian & African	139	62,117
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	64
Total	19,534	841,201

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	650	85,443
Japan & China	7,949	418,672
Coast Ports	.....	20,560
Up-country by Rail	.....	77,318
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	7,334
Total	8,599	609,927

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 24.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) per ton—

No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) per ton—

Feb/Mar sellers £14-0-0

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent)

Feb/Mar sellers £12-10-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-2.

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 88-4.

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 86-4.

4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 67-4.

4 1|2 per cent. 1034 Bonds Rs. 95-4.

4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 73-8.

5 per cent. 1923-47 War Loan Rs. 84-6.

5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 96.

5 per cent. 1939-41 Loan Rs 85-8.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 98-8.

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99-8.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 97.

6 per cent. 1932 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100-4.

6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 102-4.

6 1|2 per cent. 1936 Treasury Bonds Rs. 10.-14.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 63.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 62.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 62.

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 76.

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 94.

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 94.

Tone of market.—Very firm.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 7 1/8

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Your child's future health and happiness entirely depend upon the nourishment that he receives in infancy. Make sure that you are giving him a food that builds strong bones, sturdy limbs and good teeth—give him Milkmaid Milk the best food for babies.

Milkmaid Milk is made from the finest milk obtainable in Switzerland, to which has been added pure cane sugar. It is rich in vitamins; has three times the nourishing properties of the locally produced milk, and is, above all absolutely pure. Start your baby on Milkmaid Milk to-day!

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Apply for Entry Forms & Rules to:—

Entry Fee Re. 1/- only. Closing Date 10-3-32.

THE SECRETARY, The Lotus X—Word Syndicate, Benares City.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bengal Superfine	203	.....
Bengal Fine	200	.....
Bengal F.G.	197	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	201	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	197	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	235	.....
Nagpur Savner Fine	235	.....
Yeotmal Fine	225	.....
Arvi Fine	225	.....
Ellichpur Fine	225	.....
Amraoti Fine	220	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	222	.....
Mulkapur Fine	217	.....
Khandesh Fine	216	.....
Muthia F.G.	210	.....
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	214	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	224	.....
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	250	.....
Broach Fine	252	.....
Punjab/American	262	.....
Punjab/American mix	235/50	.....
Cambodia	.....	332
Miraj/Sangli	.....	257
Compta Good	.....	272

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 24-2-32	8253000	7816000
Receipts Yesterday 24-2-32	45000	37000
Exports to date 24-2-32	5683000	4911000
Stock at Ports 19-2-32	4810000	4025000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-2-32	2080000	1557000
Stock at Liverpool 19-2-32	834000	1093000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Khandeish	1,468 Bales
Central India	2,127 ,,
Barsi/Nugger	823 ,,
Hyderabad/Gaorani	487 ,,
Berar	5,836 ,,
Central Provinces	957 ,,
Dhollera	1,599 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	107 ,,
Rajputana	706 ,,
Sind-Punjab	1,930 ,,
Broach	1,136 ,,
Compta/Dharwar	71 ,,
Americans	2,148 ,,
Egyptians	139 ,,
Cotton	19,534 ,,
Wheat	22,142 Cwts.
Linseed	7,973 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	6,441 ,,
Gingellyseeds	7,553 ,,
Poppyseeds	18 ,,
Groundnuts	56,004 ,,
Castorseeds	21,329 ,,
Rice	4,888 ,,
Myrabollams	7,867 ,,
Cottonseeds	29,320 ,,
Gram	2,588 ,,
Joowar	7,186 ,,
Maize	81 ,,
Barley	48 ,,
Bajree	603 ,,
Coal	1,230 Tons.

Visible Supply 19-2-32	9420000	7771000
Quantity in Sight 19-2-32	12398000	11445000
Quantity out of Sight 19-2-32	8189000	6762000

FOLLOW THE ATHLETE'S AID TO FITNESS

ATHLETES and men who regularly play strenuous games appreciate the value of Horlick's in their diet. And like them, less active men and women are taking Horlick's, too. For they know that the nutritious goodness of Horlick's builds up vitality and helps them to store up reserves of energy. Start drinking Horlick's Malted Milk today.

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New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20

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RAILWAYS REGISTER RECORD REVENUE FALL

(Continued from page 5.)

sion and have been working very much under capacity. The expenditure from the Depreciation Fund was 11.40 crores, leaving 13.92 crores at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year.

Coming to the current year, in framing our estimates of revenue and expenditure a year ago, we, after very full consideration of the position, decided that we were on reasonably safe ground in allowing for a slight increase over 1930-31—a year of abnormally low traffic. Unfortunately our hopes have been falsified and our receipts are actually considerably worse than they were in 1930-31. We now estimate these from commercial lines at 86.68 crores against the 101.02 crores allowed for in our estimates. Although we were unduly optimistic in our estimate of receipts we were at the same time unduly pessimistic about our working erpenses, and if our anticipations prove correct these should be about 3 1/2 crores, or 3 crores excluding emergency deductions from pay, less than we budgeted for—a no mean achievement on the part of railway administrations.

TELL-TALE FIGURES.

As I have said we now estimate our total receipts at 86.68 crores. Our total charges, that is, working expenses (including depreciation), surplus profits paid to Indian States and Railway Companies, interest and miscellaneous charges, will amount to 94.12 crores, leaving a net deficit of 7.44 crores for commercial lines; and a loss of 2.03 crores for strategic lines brings the total loss to 9.47 crores. The balance in the Reserve Fund at the beginning of the year was 5.42 crores. Of this sum 47 lakhs is invested in securities, which it is not considered advisable to realise at the moment. After utilising 4.95 crores of the free balance in the Reserve Fund we have a deficit of 4.52 crores to make up. It is proposed to make up this deficit by taking a temporary loan from the Depreciation Fund of this amount. Despite this, owing to our curtailed programme of renewals, the Depreciation Fund will be increased by 66 lakhs and will stand at 14.58 crores at the end of the year. As I think, I have said on a previous occasion, these estimates are prepared before the results of two of the heaviest traffic months of the year are known, but I am afraid, I can hold out no hopes that during these months there will be any substantial improvement. The approximate results which we get week by week show no indication of this. The reasons for this heavy fall in our receipts are not far to seek. Many of the Hon'ble Members of this Council are connected with business and know far more about the reactions which the world trade depression has had on India than I do.

I shall only quote a few figures to illustrate the position. The number of passengers carried this year has shown a decline of over 15 per cent. The total number of passenger miles has fallen by 14.7 per cent.—a sure indication that the people of India at the present moment have no money to spare for railway travelling. As regards goods traffic, the position is the same. Again, I shall quote only a few figures. Up to the 2nd of January the Railways loaded eighty-three thousand fewer wagons with coal and coke, a decrease of 10 per cent.; twenty-six thousand and five hundred fewer with oilseeds, a decrease of 15 per cent.; twenty-two thousand five hundred less under cotton, a decrease of 23 per cent.; two hundred and twenty-nine thousand, or a decrease of 13 per cent., of miscellaneous full wagons, as compared with the loading for 1930-31, itself a year of abnormally low traffic.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

Let me now turn for a moment to working expenses of commercial lines. These we place at 4.72 crores below last year, despite the fact that last year's figures were diminished by an arrear credit adjustment to the extent of 1.56 crores. The actual decrease is, therefore, 6.38 crores, of which about 58 lakhs has been obtained from the emergency deductions from pay which were introduced from January. The balance of 5 3/4 crores represents the result of the endeavours made by Railways to reduce their working expenses. It is true that owing to the serious drop in railway earnings it has not been possible to launch fresh schemes for the improvement of the service conditions of the staff; nevertheless appreciable progress has been made with the schemes to which I referred last year, namely,

(i) The introduction of the Hours of Employment Regulations;
(ii) Acceleration of payments of salaries and allowances;
(iii) Removal of the legitimate complaints in regard to the raising and recovery of debits;
(iv) Grant of assistance to Railway employees towards the education of their children;
(v) Relief of indebtedness; and
(vi) Introduction of staff benefit funds.

WHITLEY'S PROPOSALS STILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

I mentioned last year that a new fund called "The Lower Paid Staff Loan Fund" had been created on the East Indian Railway with the object of advancing loans at reasonable rates of interest to the lower paid employees. It is now proposed to start a similar fund on the North Western Railway with effect from 1st April 1932.

The Staff Benefit Funds to which I also referred last year were introduced on the State-managed Railways from 1st April 1931.

The Railway Board have made a preliminary examination of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India in so far as these affect railways and after discussion with the Agents of the principal railways have come to provisional conclusions on points of lesser importance. Further discussion of the remaining matters which concern railways will take place in April next, after which the final recommendations of the Railway Board will be submitted to the Government of India

RETRENCHMENT AT WORK.

An intensive economy campaign was inaugurated on every railway pooling its ideas with other railways. The result has been, as I have stated, a reduction of 5-3/4 crores without allowing for any of the savings obtained from the temporary reduction in the emoluments of the railway staff. The main sources from which the saving has been obtained are reduction in the consumption of fuel and consumable stores, cutting down maintenance of station buildings and staff quarters to the absolute minimum, cutting down train mileage to absolute essentials, the abolition and holding in abeyance of a large number of superior posts. On State-managed Railways 169 posts have either been abolished or held in abeyance. On Company-managed Railways 24 posts have been abolished and 44 left unfilled. Compensatory allowances and special pay have been reduced or abolished. We feel that in a time of national emergency such as at present, it is quite fair to ask our officers and staff to do additional work without the additional remuneration which they might expect in more prosperous times. A large number of staff have been reduced, either by not filling vacancies or by actual discharges. Finally the emergency deduction in pay which came into force from 1st January of this year, is expected in a full year to save 2.38 crores.

Before leaving this I should like to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Railway Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee. In some cases it has been found possible to go beyond the recommendations of the Committee. In other cases, of course, it has not been considered advisable to go quite so far. In one very important matter—that of cuts in pay of railway staff—we have, while obtaining a larger reduction, not adopted the method recommended by the Committee, though we have as recommended by them applied the cut to all staff.

HOW TO BRIDGE GULF.

In a year of falling revenues, when rigid economy and severe measures of retrenchment have been forced on railways, other measures which will have the effect of increasing revenue have also to be considered. Here we come up against two schools of thought; one suggesting reduced rates and fares as providing an incentive to traffic, the other considering an enhancement in rates and fares as being a more satisfactory expedient. When I last addressed this Council, I said that I was in the unhappy position of having to announce that it would be necessary to increase certain of our rates. The increase in passenger fares on most of the principal railways was estimated to give us about 109 lakhs more in a normal year; on luggage and parcels, the rates were put up by about 15 per cent. giving us increased revenue approximating to 62 lakhs; and in the case of coal we hope to get 60 lakhs by the surcharge of 15 per cent. which had effect from 15th January last. From certain other minor changes which individual railways considered it was possible to make in the scale of terminal charges, in the freight rates on petrol, jaggree, sugar and a few other comparatively unimportant commodities, and by the withdrawal or modification of some concession rates, the additional revenue anticipated approximates in a full year to 105 lakhs. In considering the desirability or otherwise of these enhancements, we have not been unmindful of the obligation that rests on Railways to do nothing that would impede the free movement of traffic but on the contrary, to assist whenever an opportunity offers by reducing rates to secure traffic that is not likely otherwise to move. To illustrate this point, I may refer to the substantial reduction in the freight rates on wheat and wheat flour made by the North Western Railway Administration in May last year. Incidentally, this instance seems to indicate that the suggestion that lower freight rates will bring increased revenue for railways must be subject to certain important qualifications, not the least of which is that unless the margin available for a reduction to facilitate movements is substantial, any reduction made is a needless sacrifice of revenue to be deprecated at all times and particularly now when, owing to a world-wide depression in trade and other causes, the financial position of railways is not such as to justify experiments in freight reductons. I think also that the general indications are that, taken as a whole, railway rates are not on the high side, and their incidence on the free movement of traffic is not very appreciable. Having said this, I should like to assure Honourable Members that these views are not a prelude to any contemplated action for a further enhancement in rates and fares, although we would be unmindful of our obligations for the solvency of the railway system of this country, if neglect to take any opportunity that may present itself of adjusting rates and fares to obtain increased revenue either by reductions when these are proved to be necessary or by enhancements where such action appears to be indicated.

BUDGET PROSPECTS.

I have now to assume the role of a prophet and endeavour to make a forecast of our receipts and expenditure for 1932-33. Like most prophets I am skating on very thin ice and am almost certain to fall through the ice and be drowned. We estimate our gross traffic receipts from commercial lines at 86.57 crores as compared with our revised estimates of 85.55 crores for this financial year. In estimating our working expenses we are on slightly safer grounds. We know what railways have already done. We place these at 60.81 crores against 62.69 crores our revised budget estimate for this year. Both these figures include our contribution to the Depreciation Fund. Of this reduction of 188 lakhs we get about 1½ crores from the emergency cut in pay after paying 22 lakhs to the Income-tax Department; so excluding this we expect to bring down our working expenses by another 38 lakhs. Honourable Members may not think this is a very great achievement, but I would explain that the surcharge on coal freights affects our working expenses to the extent of 37 lakhs. This, of course, also appears on the receipt side. Further, 25 lakhs additional has to be found for the Depreciation Fund, and finally increments in pay of staff and staff required on new lines will amount to about half a crore. After allowing for the abnormal gratuity payments this year, we may say that our Budget provides for a decrease of 1-1/4 crores over the reduction on this year's working of about 6 crores. It may be possible by further economies to increase this figure and we will continue to explore any avenue of economy, but I am sure the Council will realise that indiscriminate economies in working may very well result in a loss in that they may be reflected in a larger reduction in receipts.

PROGRAMME OF WORKS CURTAILED

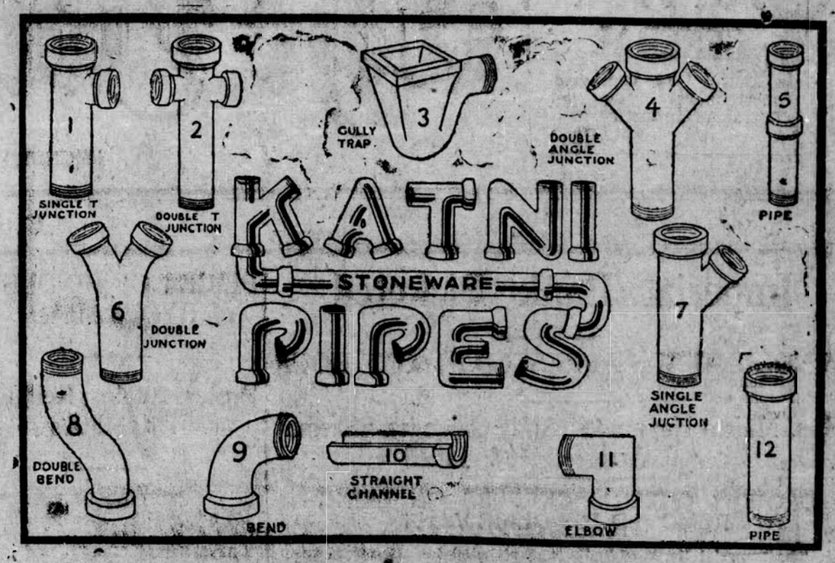
In presenting the programme of works for 1931-32 I estimated that our total expenditure would amount to 21.70 crores, or allowing for a reduction in stores balances of 2 crores, a net cash expenditure of 19.70 crores. By the exercise of the most rigid economy and cutting down all but absolutely essential works it has been found possible to reduce the figure to 16.60 crores, despite the fact that we have opened or hope to open 406 miles of new railways this financial year. The more important of these are the

	miles
Chittagong-Dohazari	25
Raipur-Parvatipuram, a section of the Raipur-Vizianagram line thus completing the line from Raipur to Vizianagram	74
Kalukhali-Bhateapara	53
Dharwa-Pusad	43
Sind Left Bank Feeder Railways	126
Chinnasalem-Vriddhachalam	32
and the Pollachi-Palghat	33

Our activities in open line works, as was only to be expected have not been very spectacular; we have concentrated on keeping our track, bridges and rolling stock up to the requisite standard.

Our programme for 1932-33 has been still further curtailed and we have only been able to provide 9-3/4 crores, after allowing for a further reduction in stores balances of 1-1/2 crores. An allotment of 101 lakhs will practically complete all new lines under construction, or a total of 173 miles. The remained will be spent, as was done last year, on essential open line works. None of these are of great magnitude, but I may mention 3 of them—the Godhra Railway, the Barakar Bridge on the East Indian Railway and the Betwa Bridge on the G. I. P. Railway. None of these works, in the interests of safety and also of economy, could be postponed longer. Our expenditure on rolling stock will be limited to 1-3/4 crores.

Lessons learnt during this period of economy and retrenchment will bear fruit and lead to all the greater prosperity. The Council may rest assured that the Railways will be in a position to meet all the needs of traffic when this reaches its normal level again.



THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MOCK FUNERAL IN CAWNPORE ARRESTS

CAWNPORE, Feb. 24.

Congress flags were again hoisted by someone over the Municipal Board buildings, but the police removed them.

The Generalganj Bazar remained closed to-day due to the conviction of Mr. Ramrattan Gupta.

The mock "funeral" of a forcign cloth dealer was taken out with large crowds following it. Policemen were abused, stones hurled at them and their turbans were removed and kicked. Fourteen arrests were effected those arrested including one woman. Minor processions were formed but all processionists dispersed before the police arrived. Captain Ibbotson, the Collector and police officers are patrolling the area.—A.P.

MULRAJ KARSANDAS GET SIX MONTHS' R. I.

(Continued from Page 8)

lice Station stated that the accused was released from Byculla Jail on Feb. 16, when he (witness) served on him an order of the Police Commissioner which required him to report himself to the Police Commissioner on Tuesday. The accused failed to do so, and was arrested on Thursday while he was picketing the Imperial Bank.

The Magistrate asked the Police Prosecutor to call the Police Commissioner as a witness.

Mr. Mulraj: I will admit the fact.

Magistrate: Never mind. I passed the order.

The case was adjourned till 3-30 p.m.

BATCHES OF 5 AND 11 GET 6 MONTHS' R.I. EACH.

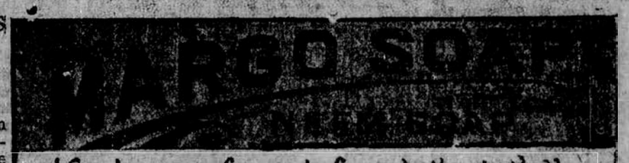
Another batch of five volunteers, all of whom pleaded to the charge of picketing the Imperial Bank, were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 6 weeks' further imprisonment

Yet another batch of eleven Congress volunteers was awarded similar sentence.

FURTHERING UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES.

A young Gujerati was then charged with furthering the activities of an unlawful association. The police officer giving evidence stated that the accused brought a batch of eleven Congress volunteers and asked them to picket the Bank.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was awarded 6 months' R.I., and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 6 weeks' further jail.



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Calcutta Corrporation

REFUSES TO EXTEND CHIEF ENGINEER'S TERM OF OFFICE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

By 38 votes to 25 the Calcutta Corporation refused to extend the term of office of Mr. J. R. Coates, Chief Engineer for two years after the expiry of his present term at the end of March. The discussion was held in camera for two hours.

Mr. Coates has been serving the Corporation since April 1910 and is drawing a salary of Rs. 2,500. He wanted an extension to complete the period of service, which would enable him earn gratuity.—A.P.

Ramkrishna Seva Samiti Activities

(From A Correspondent)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.
(By Mail.)

The following is the half-yearly report, of the Ramkrishna Seva Samiti, Calcutta till the month of January last:—

In the last flood and famine in the North and East Bengal the Samiti started three relief centres in the districts of Pabna, Faridpur and Mymensing, and thereby has incurred a loan of Rs. 973/8. Besides this the Association is, at present, conducting one Free Girls' School and two free Boys' Primary Schools in the districts of Khulna and Jessore. The Executive Committee have decided to start three more Primary Schools and two Girls' Schools this year.

In the city of Calcutta the Samiti has a "Free Students' Home" where 15 poor students are getting boarding and lodging free of costs. The Association is also helping a few poor students and helpless widows with monthly help

The Association is already in debt and unless there are sufficient contributions from the public it will be forced to stop its activities. It, therefore, appeals to the public to help it. All contributions, however small, shall be sent to Sit. Robindra Nath Roy Chowdhury, Secretary, Ramkrishna Seva Samiti, Shamsunder Boarding, 93, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

New Delhi.—It is understood that owing to the retention of the services of Col. Keyes at Hyderabad, the recently announced movements of Col. Daukes from Nepal to Baluchistan, Col. Pritchard from the Madras States to Nepal and Mr. Carter, on return from leave from Baluchistan to Hyderabad, will not take place.—A. P.

An A. P. message from New Delhi says Major-General Megaw, Director General, I. M. S. proceeds on four months and nine days leave, and not nine months as previously reported.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

February 25.

Ellora, Carter, Karachi.
Curiguino, Cappura, Trieste.
Blitor, Hotenber, Genoa.
President Von Buren, Boner, New York.

DEPARTURES.

February 26.

President Von Buren, Boner, New York.
Blitor, Hotenber, Java.
Tuscania, Rowe, Liverpool.
Celebes Maru, Tanigiechi, Karachi.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.

LOADING.

February 25.

Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Ranchi for London.
Steamer Canara for Calcutta.
Steamer Delhi for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranchi:—The P. & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Ranchi, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 11th inst., a general cargo and 124 passengers.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a geneal cargo and passengers.

S S Curinguino:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Curinguino arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Blitor:—The T M Coy's steamer Blitor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for Java.

S S President Von Buren:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Von Buren, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 7 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for New York etc.

S S Tuscania:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Tuscania, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIM.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general Cargo and 320 pilgrims.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1932

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Imperial Bank Picketed

25 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN ONE HOUR

Sjts. Mulraj Karsondas And Gajendra Sharma Arrested And Jailed

CROWDS CHEER PICKETERS ON BEING REMOVED IN POLICE-VANS

The Imperial Bank of India was picketed by Congress volunteers on Thursday morning. Within an hour about 25 pickets were put under arrest by the police who were strongly guarding the main entrance to the Bank in Apollo Street.

This is the first time during the present Civil Disobedience Movement that the Imperial Bank was picketed. Some other Banks in the city had already received the attention of the Congress pickets. The arrested persons on Thursday included Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, a prominent Congress leader, and Mr. Gajendra Sharma the ex-G. O. C. of Congress Volunteers.

RELEASE AND AFTER.

It may be mentioned that both Mr. Mulraj and Mr. Sharma were recently released from the Byculla jail where they had been detained under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. On their release they were served with notices asking them not to take part in Congress activities and to report themselves to the police.

SGT. RIMMER'S BIG HAUL.

On Thursday when the Imperial Bank commenced its usual business it was seen that the main entrance to the bank was guarded by the police who had received information broadcast by means of leaflets that the Bank would be picketed. Mr. Gajendra Sharma who was standing on the steps of the Bank was put under arrest by Sergeant Rimmer who was in mufti.

BATCH OF TWELVE ARRESTED.

Another young Gujarati, who accompanied a batch of 11 Congress volunteers dressed in saffron-coloured uniform, was also apprehended by the same police officer. The Congress volunteers who carried a national flag came to the spot shouting boycott slogans. Hardly had they posted themselves at the gate when they were put under arrest, and taken to the Palton Road Police Station in a police van. Large crowds of spectators gathered on the pavement opposite the Bank and at street corners. They cheered the arrested as they stepped into the police-van one after another.

MR. MULRAJ KARSONDAS ARRETED.

Some time later another batch of six volunteers led by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas marched to the Bank from the Share Bazaar. This batch also carried a national flag and shouted boycott slogans. They were also arrested, and taken to the police station.

A third batch of five person which made its appearance half an hour later was similarl arrested.

MULRAJ KARSANDAS GETS TWO YEARS AND SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR

Why He Picketed Imperial Bank

"OUT OF 80 CRORES OF INDIAN MONEY ONLY 20 CRORES UTILISED ON LEGITIMATE BANKING"

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas and other Congress volunteers who were arrested while picketing the Imperial Bank on Thursday were tried by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The first batch of six persons was headed by Mr. Mulraj. They were charged under section 143 I.P.C. for being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of picketing the Imperial Bank.

Acquainting the Court with the facts of the case Mr. R. D. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, stated that it was announced by means of leaflets over the signature of the first accused that the Imperial Bank would be picketed on Thursday. Relying on that information, police officers kept a watch on the Bank, and arrested the accused at 11-30 a.m. when they appeared on the spot to carry out their object. They came from the Share Bazar side shouting slogans and were asked to disperse by the police which they refused to do. They were then arrested.

Superintendent Fern gave evidence and corroborated the statement. He added, that prior to their arrest 13 other pickets had been arrested by the police.

Magistrate:—What were the slogans they were shouting

Witness—Boycott British goods Imperial Bank.

Another police officer gave evidence and produced Rs. 18 which were found on the person of Mr. Mulraj.

When questioned by the Court, Mr. Mulraj refused to plead either way. But he wanted to make a statement.

Magistrate:—I won't allow you to make a speech.

Accused:—I want to state facts.

MR. M. KARSONDAS' STATEMENT.

Addressing the Court the accused said:—

"Since a very long time the Imperial Bank has become merely a "Panjara Pole" for British people, and has left all its legitimate banking business. It is spending huge amounts on high salaries to raw Englishmen who know nothing of banking. Their salaries are second to none in any bank in the world. Out of the 80 crores of Indian money with the Bank they utilised only 20 crores on legitimate banking. This is the money paid to the Bank by my countrymen.

At this stage the Magistrate stopped the accused and said that he would not allow him to make a speech.

The accused again repeated that he knew the Court was not a place for a speech, but he wanted to express how strongly the feelings of Indian businessmen on the point were and to show why he picketed the bank. He held that the Bank was violating all the accepted Rules of the Bank.

Magistrate: I cannot allow irrelevant facts. You answer my questions. Did you go to picket the Bank?

Accused: I do not want to take part in the proceedings.

To one or two further questions the accused gave the same reply.

The second accused when asked by the Court whether he went to picket the Bank, exclaimed: "I do not know what is a bank?"

CONVICTIONS.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced Mr. Mulraj to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, six weeks' further imprisonment. The remaining five accused were given four months' R. I. each.

The Court then heard another case against Mr. Mulraj Karsandas under Section 21 of Ordinance II of 1932 for failing to report himself to the Police Commissioner.

Inspector Foster of Gamdevi Po-

(Continued on page 7.)

PLIGHT OF HINDUS IN HYDERABAD

Protest Against Religious Disabilities

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

At a public meeting of the Hindus held yesterday evening in Arya Samaj Mandir, under the presidentship of Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A., the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

"This public meeting of the Hindus expresses its deep concern at the civic and political disabilities imposed upon the Hindus in the Dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad and most respectfully submits to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad that he should forthwith remove all the grievances and disabilities of the Hindus of his State and grant them full civic and political equality.

ON POPULATION BASIS.

"Whereas at present in India both British as well as in the States the people are struggling to secure their civic and political rights and that the Hindus of the Nizam's State, constituting 86 per cent of the total population have been so far utterly neglected and deprived of their natural rights in the administration of the state, this meeting prays H. E. H. the Nizam that he should grant to his Hindu subjects all rights on the basis of their proportion in the population which principle, whatever its origin, has been accepted by different communities in India.

SUPPORT FOR AKOLA RESOLUTIONS.

"This meeting fully endorses and supports all the resolutions moved and adopted at the Nizam's State Subjects Conference held at Akola on 27th August last and respectfully submits to H. E. H. the Nizam to consider their just and fair demands and have them enforced as soon as possible."

RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES

"This meeting of the Hindus (including Arya Samajists, Sanatanists and Sikhs) protests against the religious disabilities and restrictions placed upon non-Muslim communities in the dominions of the Nizam, which prevent the non-Muslims not only from preaching their religious doctrines, but from even the free practice of their religion and observance of their religious festivals."

Other resolutions were passed thanking H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal for permitting his Hindu subjects to hold Conference well-coming H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad to Delhi, and expressing condolence at the death of Rajkumar Bijai Singh of Bikaner.—A.P.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Keen Contest Expected

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 23.

Brisk canvassing is going on for the forthcoming elections of the Poona Municipality.

There are more than 100 candidates for 45 seats. Nine candidates are contesting the five Muslim seats, while there are five candidates for two seats reserved for the Depressed classes. Keen contest is expected at the polls.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR JAILED FOR TAKING OUT PRABHAT FERI

Poona Dictators Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 23.

The case against twelve Congressmen from Poona City for disobeying section 144 and inducing others to do the same came up for hearing before the cantonment Magistrate Mr. Vyde yesterday afternoon. The accused stood charged under section 17-A of Criminal L. A. A. and section 117 I. P. C.

The police Jamadar, stated that all the accused attempted to hold the meeting on Sunday last before Shanwarwada and thus tried to disobey section 144. They also induced others to do the same. Accuseds Nos. 4, 5 and 6 declared themselves as the 17th, 18th and 19th Dictator's respectively of the Poona City Congress Committee which has been declared unlawful. Further Jamadar added that accused Nos: 1, 2 and 3 attempted to hoist the National Flag on Shanwarwada.

The Magistrate found all accused guilty and awarded each 18 months rigorous imprisonment.

On hearing the sentences, the accused raised cries of jais and were then taken to the lock-up.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR SENTENCED.

A Municipal Councillor and a prominent Congress worker who was arrested on Sunday along with four other volunteers was placed before the Cantonment Magistrate to-day afternoon. They all are charged for taking out the Prabhat Pheri and thus breaking section 144.

All the accused were found guilty by the Magistrate who sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month more.

The Municipal Councillor who was convicted to-day is a candidate in the forthcoming Municipal Election to be held on 27th instant.

LANCASHIRE'S HOPE OF PROSPERITY

"If Peace Reigned In Far East," Says Snowden

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Memories of the days when he was "given up as a bad job" as a cotton operative, were uttered by Lord Snowden, who was present at a dinner, given at the House of Commons, to-day, in honour of Miss Lois Heath, Britain's 17-year-old "Cotton Queen," who has been selected to her position on the vote of the whole of the cotton operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Referring to the cotton trade Lord Snowden said that if there was only peace and settlement in the Far East, Lancashire would benefit. The cotton trade had been suffering from severe depression, but a remarkable feature had been the fortitude and courage with which Lancashire people had borne their misfortunes.—Reuter's Special.

LL. G. GUILTY OF ILLEGAL PRACTICE

High Court Excuses Technical Offence

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George is only now eligible to take his seat in the House of Commons to which he was re-elected last October. This is possible through the High Court to-day, excusing the technical offence he had committed by omitting to lodge his declaration of election expenses within the specified time. Mr. Lloyd George, who was ill during the campaign, and afterwards went abroad, only discovered that he had been guilty of an illegal practice a fortnight ago.—Reuter's Special.

"UNFAIR COMPETITIONS FOR TRAFFIC"

G. W. Ry. Shareholders' Complaint

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Shareholders' complaints of "unfair competitions for traffic" provided lively scenes at the annual meeting of the Great Western Railway in London. Catcalls jeering and stamping on floor punctuated the remarks of the speakers.

One shareholder expressed the opinion that the most essential form of traffic was restricted, while the least essential was allowed to run riot.

Viscount Churchill, presiding, said that the year's receipts from the railway and ancillary business had decreased by £3,207,000, but if the Government would recognise that the railways ought to be protected from unfair competition from the Roads, the Company might safely look forward to a period of increasing prosperity.

DELIBERATE DEFIANCE

Mr. G. V. Sharma Jailed For One Year

"I defied the order of the Police Commissioner knowingly and deliberately, which was demoralising and humiliating."

In these words Mr. Gajendra V. Sharma, ex-G. O. C. of Congress volunteers pleaded guilty to a charge under section 21 of Ordinance No. 2.

The accused was arrested on Thursday morning on the steps of the Imperial Bank and produced in the Court of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Police officer giving evidence stated that the accused was arrested on January 11 and released on February 10. He was served with a notice asking him to report himself to the Princess Street Police station. He failed to do so and was arrested on Thursday morning.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 or in default six months' further jail.

CONVICTED ON ANOTHER CHARGE

Two Years For Failing To Report Himself

LATER

Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5000 was the sentence passed by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, a prominent Congress leader.

Mr. Mulraj who was arrested on Thursday morning while picketing the Imperial Bank was charged under section 21 of Ordinance II for failing to report himself to the Police Commissioner.

Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, gave evidence in the case and stated that he had directed the accused to report himself to him on Tuesday February 24 at his office. But the accused failed to comply with the order.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above.

MRS. RAHMAN ON WOMEN'S INTERESTS

Evidence Before Franchise Committees

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The Indian Franchise Committee concluded its sittings with the Assam Franchise Committee to-day. Mrs. Rahman, member of the Assam Committee gave evidence with regard to the interests of women during the morning session, and, subsequently, the two Committees held private dicussions on the conclusions provisionally reached.

To-morrow the Indian Franchise Committee meet alone to consider the information put forward by the four Provincial Committees with which they have now held discussions, and leave later for Madras.—A. P.

TEACHERS AS PROPAGANDISTS

U. P. Government's Campaign Against Congress

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The Divisional Conference held at Gorakpur was attended by Collectors, division officials and leading residents, and was presided over by Mr. A. C. Holmes, Commissioner.

The President in the course of his address referred to the improvement in political situation and said that the present policy of the Congress was indefensible. He declared that Government desired to make use of teachers to whom pamphlets would be supplied to use as basis of informal talks with pupils and villagers.

Committees were appointed to work out suggestions made at the Conference.—A. P.

"COMPLETE FORFEITURE OF CONFIDENCE"

What Hindu Mahasabha Thinks Of Govt. Of India Policy About Kashmir

DEFERRING OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE TILL RESTORATION OF LAW & ORDER URGED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Resolutions concerning Kashmir have been adopted by the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. The Committee approves of the conduct of the Hindus of Kashmir in boycotting the Glancy Commission, and warns the Maharaja that the question of inheritance of apostates from the Hindu relgion, and of cow-killing is an all-India question of the entire community.

The Committee opines that in view of the unsettled conditions in the Kashmir State, a constitutional conference should not be convened until Law and Order are fully restored and the confidence of safety and security is regenerated among Hindus.

The Committee requests the Maharaja for the provision of effective security of life and property of Hindus.

COMPLETE FORFEITURE OF CONFIDENCE.

Regarding the policy of the Government of India, the Committee opines that it has resulted in the complete forfeiture of confidence, and urges the withdrawal of the Ordinances, a general amnesty to political prisoners, and the release of Mahatma Gandhi, so that the era of good-will and mutual confidence may be restored, and the Congress enabled to offer co-operation to lead the efforts of the Round Table Conference to a successful issue.

The Committee mentions the absence of the representatives of the Hindus of the Frontier and Sind at the Round Table Conference, and also the absence of the representatives of the Hindus of the Punjab and Bengal on the Indian Franchise Committee, and warns the Government that no settlement of communal problems will be acceptable to Hindus which is not based on:—

JOINT ELECTORATES.

(1) Joint Electorates with reservation of seats for minorities on a population basis, with the power to contest additional seats; (2) no reservation of seats for any majority community in any province; (3) representation of minority communities should not be below their population strength; and (4) recruitment to the Public Services should be upon merit and competency, ascertained through open competitive tests.

Dr. Moonje has been authorised to organise relief for the Hindu sufferers in Kashmir.—A.P.

SIKH PREACHER PREFERS JAIL TO FURNISHING SECURITY

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONGRESS BY U. P. GOVT.

APEAL AGAINST CR. L. A. ACT CONVICTIONS

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Feb. 23.

An appeal has been preferred before the Sessions Judge Nasik, by Mr. V. B. Akut, pleader, against conviction of sentence and fine imposed by City Magistrate, Nasik on Mr. Triloknath Mayor, a dealer in Khadi and Swadeshi cloths. He was charged in the lower court under Section 17 (1) Cr. L. A. Act, with section 18 (1) Press Act. According to the prosecution, Mayor is alleged to have distributed bulletins (unauthorised news sheets) early morning and to have ridden away on a bicyle. He pleaded not guilty. He was released on bail. The Magistrate on evidence, however, found him guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. It is against this decision that he has filed the appeal. The bail application is coming up for hearing to-morrow before the District Judge.

LILQUOR AUCTION SALES.

The auction sale of country liquor shops commenced to-day before the Collector and except a few shops, where the bidding was heavy, the remaining shops did not attract keen prices. The auctions of the remaining shops will proceed to-morrow.

Olpad "Dictatah" Jailed

(From a Correspondent).

OLPAD, Feb. 23.

The sixth "Dictator" of Olpad Taluka was arrested while addressing a meeting at Sonsak and was prosecuted under 17 (1) Cr. L. A. Act. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125 in default six weeks more.

Father's Furniture Attached To Recover Daughter's Fine

(From a Correspondent).

AKOLA, Feb. 23.

Mr. Thatte, Tahsildar of Akola, attached some chairs, a cycle, a cot, 3 charkhas, 2 tables, a coach, a looking glass, etc., all valuing about Rs. 140 of Mr. Nanabhai Itcharam Mashruwala, the father of Miss Taraben Mashruwala to recover the fine imposed on her.

The 2nd "Dictator" of Dahlhanda and another Congress worker are arrested.

C. P. GOVERNMENT BANS GANDHI FILM

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

The C. P. Government have proscribed a book in Marathi called "Brief History of Satyagraha in Yeotmal District" 1930, printed at the Yeotmal Press, Yeotmal and published by Mr. D. H. Date.

The film "Bombay Welcomes Mahatma Gandhi" has also been banned throughout C. P. and Berar.

OBSERVE WEEK'S HARTAL

Threatening Letters To Jubbulpore Merchants

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 24.

Recently several merchants have been receiving anonymous letters threatening them with personal injury and loss of property if they fail to observe a week's hartal.

The City Superintendent of Police who is personally looking into the matter has promised protection to the merchants.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO BURN POST OFFICE

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 24.

Pieces of rags soaked in kerosene oil and two phials containing kerosene oil along with burnt matches were found inside the letter box of the Lordganj City Post Office.

This is believed to have been an attempt to burn the post office building.

Police investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

"LOKMAT" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 24.

Consequent upon the demand of a security deposit of Rs. 2,000 the local Hindi daily "Lokmat" has suspended publication from today.—A. P.

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